



NEW JERSEY
EDITION

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1,000 Rallies to Urge Korea Peace

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26

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In 2 Sections, Section 1

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COURT ACTION ON COMMUNISTS HIT AS BLOW TO LIBERTY

Rehearing Urged; New York and St. Louis Papers Rap Decision

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THE ELEVEN COMMUNIST LEADERS (seated, from left to right): Robert Thompson, Henry Winston, Eugene Dennis, Gus Hall and John Williamson. (Standing): Jack Stachel, Irving Potash, Carl Winter, Benjamin J. Davis, John Gates and Gilbert Green.

the week abroad

by John Pittman

People's Front Gains in Italy

OF 2,133,000 BALLOTS cast in Sicily last Sunday for 90 four-year-term representatives to the regional parliament, the Communists and Left Socialists won 30.2 percent, as compared with 20.9 percent in 1948, will have 30 seats—the same number won by the Christian Democrats, whose strength declined from the 1948 vote. Other rightwing parties, including the pro-fascist Social Movement (MSI) took the remainder of the vote. Thus, as in the municipal elections held last week in the 28 provinces of northern Italy, the pro-peace parties increased substantially their popular vote.

In Eire also, elections showed people are turning from the tweedledee-tweedledum parties, De Valera's Fianna Fael and John A. Costello's Fine Gael. The Costello coalition was returned to office, but Labor and Independents must be reckoned with.

In Puerto Rico, the attempt by Gov. Munoz-Marin to foist an empty "Constitution" on the people by way of a fraudulent referendum was succeeding despite a large absentee and "No" vote. For instance, although in 1948 of 600,000 registered voters, 580,000 voted, in the "referendum" results from 68 election districts out of 77 showed that of 777,399 registered voters, 330,983 voted for the "Constitution," 90,062 opposed it, and 256,354 voters abstained.

OTHER PRO-PEACE DEVELOPMENTS abroad included: An eight-hour march through the streets of Old and New Delhi, India, by a Socialist-led demonstration of 100,000 people protesting Nehru's pro-capitalist, pro-Wall Street orientation. Peace plebiscites on the question of a five-power peace pact were continuing this week to chalk up overwhelming affirmative majorities in all countries of the New World, were making headway despite opposition of governments and pro-war organizations in West Europe, the British Dominions and in some countries of Latin America. The German Democratic Republic conducted a plebiscite on the remilitarization of Germany and received an overwhelming "No" vote. Chairman Mao Tse-tung of the Chinese Central Government continued to receive congratulations on the peaceable liberation of Tibet and the agreement solving the century-old problems of the Tibetan nationality.

BUT THE Truman Government this week created more obstacles to the fight for peace in the United States while speeding up efforts to spread the Korea war. In the United States, majority decisions of the Supreme Court upholding the Foley Square frame-up of the Communist leaders and their lawyers scuttled the First Amendment of the Constitution and deprived present and future opponents of the war program of the right to legal counsel. This presages an all-out attempt by the government to unite forcibly all sections of the population behind its efforts to spread the war. Such efforts this week included:

- Big new drive by U. S. forces in Korea to reach the Manchurian border again; at MacArthur hearings in Washington, Secretary of State Acheson admitted Taiwan (Formosa) is Chinese, but reiterated U. S. Government's determination to keep it.

- Another mission by the notorious architect of disaster, John Foster Dulles, this time to London to buy the Labor Government's support for a separate U.S.-dictated peace with Japan.

- A demand by Gen. Omar Bradley, chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, for the inclusion of Spain in the Atlantic Alliance, and the "inspection" by the Joint Chiefs of Staff of European "defenses."

- Intervention by President Truman in the Iranian oil situation on behalf of the Anglo-Iranian Oil Co. Truman sent notes to Attlee and to the Persian Prime Minister; State Department says notes were identical but refuses to publish the note to Attlee—because it was delivered by mistake to Premier Mohammed Mosaddegh. Truman's note to Iran opposing Iran's plan for nationalizing Anglo-Iranian Company was backed up by Secretary of State Dean Acheson's statement at the MacArthur hearings that "Communist aggression" in Iran would start war. Acheson understands "Communist aggression" to mean any attempt by the people of a colonial or semi-colonial country to take their affairs in their own hands.

- State Department bans travel by U.S. citizens in Czechoslovakia, thereby renewing its "cold war" reprisals against the People's Democracies.

- Ambassador John E. Peurifoy flies to Greece to place new props under unreliable Greek army, following crisis caused by resignation of egotistical, ambitious old Field Marshall Alexander Papagos.

- Assistant Secretary of State Jessup corraled French and British deputies for three-power maneuver to prevent four-power foreign ministers' meeting. Three-power note invited Soviets to Washington. Soviets accepted, on condition three powers agree to place items of the Atlantic Alliance and U. S. war bases overseas on agenda for consideration of four foreign ministers. Such items fundamental to realistic approach to arms reduction. But State Department communicated to big money press the view that it was Moscow which rejected four-power foreign ministers' meeting.

OTHER PRO-WAR DEVELOPMENTS: World Assembly for Moral Rearmament of the Nations at Mackinac Island, Mich., becomes forum for anti-Soviet, anti-Communist tirades. Moral rearmament movement got official blessing of Nazi steel and iron kings when Adenauer, Wall Street's puppet at Bonn, paid it "tribute" of having laid basis for the Schuman Steel and Coal Cartel!

In Yugoslavia, under pretext of fighting bureaucracy, Tito's minister of interior Alexander Rankovich outlines new moves for crushing sympathy of people for Soviet Union, admits 8,403 persons have been arrested and sentenced in last three years for sympathy with Soviet Union and People's Democracies.



DISTINGUISHED CHICAGOANS turned out last week to honor Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, leader of the peace movement in the U.S. at receptions in the Loop and on the South Side. Shown at the Hamilton Hotel affair are (left to right): Prof. Robert Morss Lovett, Dr. DuBois, Marcel Scherer, Prof. Philip Morrison Idell Umbles, Ernest DeMaio.

1,000 Rallies to Urge Korea Peace

By Carl Hirsch

OUT OF CHICAGO came an appeal for the kind of people's action that will turn peace rumors into a peace reality. The appeal was issued by sponsors of the American People's Peace Congress, the great nationwide gathering which opens here June 29. The

Will Sing at Peace Festival



Singing with Paul Robeson (center) at the Peace Festival on Friday night, June 15, at Manhattan Center, 34th St. and 8th Ave., are (left to right): Ernie Lieberman, Laura Duncan, Osborne Smith and Betty Sanders. The festival will salute the national peace congress to be held in Chicago June 29 to July 1. Sponsors of the festival are American Women for Peace, 1186 Broadway, Room 330.

2 Congressmen Join Backers of Peace Move

TWO MEMBERS OF CONGRESS this week gave their backing to the Johnson resolution (Senate Res. 140) adding to the general support for this peace move that is growing

throughout the country as the first anniversary of the outbreak of the war in Korea approaches.

One was Sen. John M. Butler (R-Md), who subscribed to the cease-fire resolution introduced by Sen. Edwin C. Johnson (D-Colo) and added "I certainly support a proposal to stop the killing of American soldiers in Korea."

The other was Rep. Byron G. Rogers (D-Colo) who, answering a constituent's letter that he support the Johnson resolution, wrote: "I am in favor of any action that will bring about an effectual peace."

SUPPORT for the Johnson resolution has previously been expressed by Sen. Robert Hendrickson (D-NJ).

The executive boards of seven locals of the Joint Board Fur Dressers and Dyers Union and the membership of Local 848 of the AFL's Painters also went on record favoring the Johnson resolution this week.

Sen. Butler's endorsement was made public by Dr. Ruth Bleier, chairwoman of the National Com-

CHICAGO.

message called for three weeks of intense popular campaigning for an immediate end to the Korean conflict.

"It is this kind of action," declared a peace congress spokesman, "that can bring into life the Johnson resolution for the ending of the war in Korea on its first anniversary, June 25."

"On every side, throughout the land, the people speak for peace," the sponsors declared. "The results of the Gallup Poll, the resolutions of major religious denominations, the Quaker report, the more than 1,500,000 ballots circulated by the American Peace Crusade — these are but a few of the manifold expressions of the insistence on peace."

It was pointed out that the broad expressions of support for the Johnson resolution open new possibilities for forcing the hand of the U. S. government.

IN A PROGRAM OF ACTION

adopted by the APC sponsors meeting, it was urged that every expression of support for the Johnson resolution be secured, and that all forms of pressure be directed at members of the U. S. Senate to pass the Johnson proposals for peace.

The sponsors called for:

- One thousand peace rallies throughout the nation, to be held before the opening of Peace Congress on June 29.

- Prayers for peace at churches and synagogues, especially on the weekend of June 23-24.

- Noontime observances and memorial ceremonies on Monday, June 25, in the mines, factories, farms, schools and homes.

"We firmly believe that it's possible to bring about the end of the Korean war now," declared APC co-director Abbott Simon, "and beyond that, to bring about a successful Five Power meeting to settle many areas of tension and bring about a durable peace."

THE SPONSOR'S MEETING,

which brought together some of the outstanding peace leaders in the nation, gave special emphasis to the tremendous role of the Negro people in the developing peace movement.

Referring to what he called the "post-McGee period," Thomas Richardson, APC co-director, spoke of the "restlessness, bitterness and anger" which has been aroused in the nation over the growing terrorism against the Negro people.

"The peace congress will become in the minds of the Negro people that organized effort which hits at the source of their problems," Richardson declared, "and it is possible to add great strength to the peace movement by drawing to it these seasoned fighters against oppression."

New York, St. Louis Papers Rap Court Decision

(Continued from Page 4)

the field and attempts to exemplify the free way of life to the oppressed peoples of the world.

Every American citizen must hope that it may never be necessary to resort to force and violence to defend his liberties. But, in this day when dictators seek to rule the world, every American should contemplate the possibility that under a tyrant's assumption of power the citizen would have no other recourse than to use force and violence in behalf of the freedom which he loved more than his own life.

SIX MEN have amended the United States Constitution without submitting their amendment to the states for ratification. That is the nub of this decision.

The Post-Dispatch believes that this unrattified amendment will some day be repealed through reversal by a later Supreme Court decision. The Supreme Court reversed its indefensible child labor decision. It reversed its archaic minimum wage decision. It has reversed itself frankly and fully many times. We believe it will do so again.

Today the Supreme Court accepts the narrow, timid, confused outlook of Fred M. Vinson. Some day it will enlarge its view to embrace the broad and sound con-

ception of freedom in a democracy, as advocated and practiced by the great American and outstanding Republican, Charles Evans Hughes.

Speaking for the Supreme Court the Communist case of De Jonge vs. Oregon in 1937, Chief Justice Hughes said:

"The greater the importance of safeguarding the community from incitements to the overthrow of our institutions by force and violence, the more imperative is the need to preserve inviolate the constitutional rights of free speech, free press and free assembly in order to maintain the opportunity for free political discussion, to the end that government may be responsible to the will of the people and that changes, if desired, may be obtained by peaceful means."

"Therein lies the security of the Republic, the very foundation of constitutional government."

THE DAILY COMPASS and the New York Post vigorously assailed the majority decision of the Supreme Court upholding the Smith Act and the conviction of the Communist 11. Both urged that the decision not be allowed to stand. "The decision is a victory," declared Ted O. Thacker, editor and publisher of the Compass, "for those who underestimate the strength of demo-

cratic freedom and misunderstand its very character."

After giving credence to unfounded lies about Communism, the Compass declared in an editorial entitled, Black, Douglas and Democracy:

"It (the decision) imposes upon us the continuation of the struggle to repeal the Smith Act, amend our Constitution, or both, in order to restore freedom of thought and liberty of speech to the high regard in which it has been held, until now, since our nation was founded in the name of liberty."

THE POST violently anti-Communist, however stressed that "The judges could have affirmed our national pride and confidence in our free institutions. Instead they displayed the timidity of scared politicians. The local Communists have lost a legal skirmish but the Cominform propagandists have won a big battle on the worldwide war of ideas."

"There will be those," continues the Post in its editorial entitled, Miss Liberty's Bad Day in Court, "who say the Communists have no right to claim freedom which they would ruthlessly deny to others. But neither the hypocrisy nor the venality of the Communists has any bearing on the issue; the issue is the preservation of our freedoms, and freedom is meaningful only if it means maximum liberty for ideas we despise."

Every American is "adversely affected" by the majority decision, asserts the Compass, and "every citizen, no matter how orthodox he may proclaim his views to be today, has been placed in the shadow of the prison for his potential deviation from majority opinions tomorrow."

"But now the Court has given its blessing to heresy-hunting," says the Post which has contributed no small portion to the heresy hunting. "Henceforth men's minds may be searched—for 'intent' and for daydreams. Never was it more vital for Americans who value their liberties to speak up against repression. Not only the village idiot is jeopardized by the court's decision."

Defense to Open In Pittsburgh Trial

By Art Shields

PITTSBURGH. — Andy Onda and James Dolsen, Communist peace advocates, open their defense against the frameup "sedition" trial charges next week.

Onda, the Communist Party's chief organizer among steel workers, is acting as his own lawyer. Dolsen, The Worker's veteran Pittsburgh correspondent, is represented by John T. McTernan of Los Angeles; Basil Pollitt of New York, and Hymen Schlesinger of Pittsburgh.

The issue still remains peace. Judge Michael A. Musmanno, the chief witness against the Communists, testified that he had them arrested last August because they demanded an end to the war in Korea.

Prosecutor Loran Lewis rested his case last week. His last witness was the warmonger, Musmanno, whom he recalled to the stand for two hours. Musmanno, who got part of his legal education at Mussolini's law school at the University of Rome in 1924 and 1925, opened the case against the Communists last January. He remained on the witness stand for two and a half months, breaking all American duration records.

The trial began January 2. Since then Steve Nelson, one of the defendants, was severed from the case. He was terribly injured in an automobile accident in Philadelphia May 11 while on a fund-raising trip. His right leg badly fractured, his right kneecap smashed, three ribs and a shoulder blade were broken and he received serious injuries to some of the motor nerves on his left side. He faces further operations.

Judge Henry X. O'Brien and several jurors have been sick from

time to time during the trial, causing many delays. And William Wettach, 62-year-old court stenographer, died suddenly at home one morning from a heart attack after several exhausting court sessions. He had been trying to keep up with Musmanno's hysterical diatribes against the Communist Party, which were delivered at machine gun speed.

Other stenographers have been unable to decipher Mr. Wettach's shorthand symbols. Three half days of Musmanno's ravings and three half days of court rulings thus remain untranscribed on the court record.

The prosecutor has presented only two kinds of evidence about Onda and Dolsen:

1. That they opposed President Truman's reckless, imperialist intervention in Korea;

2. That they sold or distributed peace literature and Marxist classics. The Marxist works include the Communist Manifesto, written in 1848, and Lenin's famous study of Imperialism, The Last Stage of Capitalism (1916).



Rudy Skrek a true American...

- Fell on a Normandy Beach, D-Day, June 6, 1944
- Member Section Executive Committee, Second A.D., Queens Communist Party
- Business Agent, Chemical, Drug and Cosmetic Workers Union

The blood of Rudy and his comrades who fell in the battle against fascism wrote the first signature on the ballot for peace.

Rudy and his comrades were proud to be part of the people's struggle for peace and freedom — they paved a path the people will travel to victory — for a peaceful coexistence with the Soviet Union; for an end to the Korean War; for peace, friendship and trade with China.

Anna and Jack M.
A. S. Milt Ost
Bea Mike S.
D. Mildred
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JERSEY YOUTH PLEDGE TO SAVE '6' FROM McGEE FATE

NEWARK.—North Jersey Negro and white youth leaders this week launched a pledge to save the Trenton Six from the legal-lynch fate that burned out the lives of Willie McGee and the Martinsville Seven.

Signers of the pledge, now being circulated for support from additional young people and youth organizations, include: Juanita Griffin, secretary, Youth Council, National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, Elizabeth; Richard Hoppe, chairman, Fair Practices Committee,

Moroze Column on Six In Next Wk's Worker

Lewis Moroze's column on the Trenton Six frameup will resume in the New Jersey Worker's next issue. Mr. Moroze is executive secretary of the New Jersey Civil Rights Congress, which has led in the three-year fight to free the six innocent Negroes.

UE Local 430; William Roach, IUE-CIO; Leah Jackson, executive council, Montclair NAACP; and Leona Osterweil, president of the Weavers Teen-Agers Club, Newark. Organizations were listed for identification only.

THE PLEDGE:

"Willie McGee is dead, burned to death in the electric chair at midnight May 8.

"The whole world knew that Willie McGee was innocent.

"The world remembered the murder of the Martinsville Seven, framed on the same charge of rape.

"The current which passed through the body of Willie McGee dimmed the lights in the cells of the other intended victims of legal lynchings.

"We, the undersigned young people of New Jersey, solemnly pledge every effort to save the next victims on the list—our own Trenton Six.

"We make this pledge in memory of Willie McGee. We ask all young people to join us."

Union Heads Push Peace in D. C. Trek

NEWARK.—Twenty leaders of District 4 of the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers of America were set to leave for Washington this week to urge New Jersey Senators' support of Sen. Johnson's resolution to end the Korean war. The UE local union

leaders, headed for a national UE legislative conference, were also intent on urging Congressional opposition to the Truman wage freeze, it was announced by UE District 4 president James MacLeish.

UE is demanding all restrictions on wages be eliminated when the Defense Production Act expires, on the ground that workers' purchasing power today is insufficient to maintain decent living standards.

The union is calling for price roll-backs and strict controls, for heavier taxes on profits and high income groups and reduction of the tax burden on lower and middle income groups.

UE delegates will visit Senators

Smith and Hendrickson of New Jersey and Lehman and Ives of New York to urge their support for Senator resolution 140. This resolution introduced by Senator Johnson of Colorado calls for an armistice in Korea on June 25, followed by withdrawal of all foreign military troops.

The UE Executive Board unanimously supported the resolution and it has also been endorsed by shop committees and membership bodies in the area.

McLeish reported Senator Hendrickson has already wired the union that the Johnson resolution is pending before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee and that he will work for speedy and favorable consideration.

The union is asking for public hearings before the committee so that labor and the public may have an opportunity to express their support for this concerted proposal for peace.

Trenton UE Backs Senate Peace Move

TRENTON, — The executive board of Local 409 of the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers (Ind.) this week endorsed Senate Resolution 140, introduced by Sen. Edwin C. Johnson to end the Korean war.

The local is an amalgamated body covering five shops here. One shop, Trenton Kramer, with 300 workers, has been out on strike for six weeks.

The board voted to circulate petitions for the Johnson peace resolution among its entire membership.

Truman Hits New Low in N. J. Since U. S. Stepped Into War

Shore Radio Beams Peace Call

ASBURY PARK.—For five minutes, the air waves spoke for peace here Sunday night.

Louis Kaplan, well known Jersey shore area progressive, had heard that Station WJLK on occasion permitted the airing of listeners' opinions on questions of public interest. What was more public than peace? So Mr. Kaplan asked for—and got—five minutes of radio time.

He followed an interview with a U. S. Army pilot in Korea who said airpower, including the use of mutilating jellied gasoline bombs was the only "hope" in the Korean war.

Kaplan's hard-hitting five minute talk drew enthusiastic response from listeners when he pointed out the only real hope is peace. He

cited Wall Street Journal corporation profits figures to show the real cause of the Korean war, and recalled that the late Pres. Roosevelt's last written speech—never delivered because of his death—urged the U. S. to "cultivate the science of human relations—the ability of all peoples of all kinds to live together and work together in the same world at peace."

"Roosevelt didn't live to speak those words," Kaplan said, "but the people can make them live."

LITHOGRAPHERS WIN

SAN FRANCISCO (FP). — The Amalgamated Lithographers (CIO) has won a \$6 weekly raise from the American Can Co.

PRINCETON. — Three out of every five New Jersey voters think Harry Truman is doing a bad job as President of the United States—and only three out of 10 are willing to give him their outright approval.

That was the finding last week of the New Jersey Poll, conducted weekly for the state's major newspapers by Princeton Research Service.

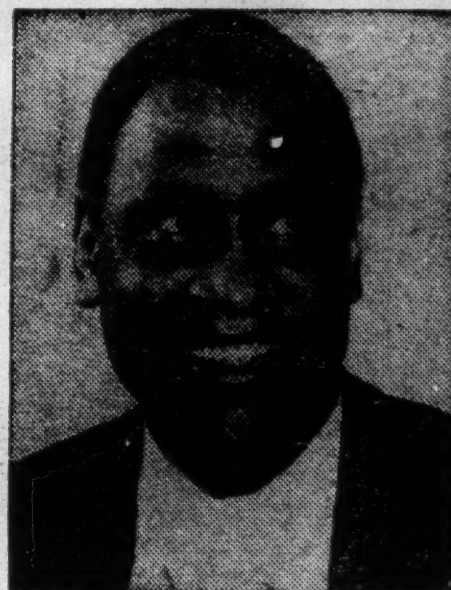
The vote was in sharp contrast to May, 1950, when an identical survey taken one month before U. S. intervention in Korea showed 56 percent approving the President's conduct of his job.

Question asked was: "Do you approve or disapprove the way Truman is handling his job as President?" Percentage results were: Approved, 28 percent; disapprove, 61 percent; no opinion, 11 percent.

PAUL ROBESON TO SING IN NEWARK CONCERT SUNDAY

NEWARK. — Paul Robeson, world-famous people's artist, will sing here Sunday June 10, in his first Newark concert in more than two years. Robeson will appear in a full evening of songs at Masonic Temple Auditorium, 188 Belmont Ave.

The concert, scheduled to begin at 8:30, is sponsored by Freedom Associates, publishers of the new monthly paper, Freedom. Admission is \$1.20 and there are no reserved seats. Tickets may be bought at the box office or at the Progressive Party, 264 15th Ave.



PAUL ROBESON

Walt Was There----And So Was Mother

DEAR MOTHER:

Remember Daniel? He's six now, and very proud of the fact that his birthday comes two days before Walt Whitman. You remember how, at last year's Whitman celebration at Harleigh Cemetery in Camden, he leaned over to his mother while you were speaking, and said in a big loud whisper: "Mommy, this is a WONDERFUL meeting!"

Well—Sunday, as we entered Harleigh for this year's festival and started walking down the shaded gravel path that leads to Whitman's tomb, he looked around and said, "I remember this place! Where's Mother Bloor?"

So there he was, battling 1000 two years in a row, because each time he had blurted out what was on everybody's mind.

OF COURSE, WE KNEW you couldn't make it this year because you've been so seriously ill since your fall a few months ago. But we knew you've been improving so rapidly that I believe nobody would have been too surprised to find you standing there on the lawn with Andy Omholt as you have every year for the last ten years, your eyes sparkling as you watched the kids play tag in the shrubs around Whitman's tomb.

Anna Pennypacker put it very



ELLA REEVE BLOOR

well when she said that, as far as we were concerned, Sunday you were there.

It was good to hear Clara Bodine tell about the ten days she had just spent with you up at April Farms, how you had confounded the doctors all over again by walking around, and of the message you'd sent to us to try to get Friends of Walt Whitman Committees set up all over the country. Clara said she could not speak in your place—no one person can—because, like Whitman himself it takes all women,

This is a letter to Mother Ella Reeve Bloor, now recuperating from a serious illness as she approaches her 89th birthday, about the Whitman Festival in Camden last Sunday. Mother Bloor founded the annual celebration ten years ago but was unable to make it this year. The letter writer, John F. Norman, was chairman of the event.

Mother Bloor's address is:

April Farm
RD 2
Coopersburg, Pa.

She'll welcome letters from you.

all workers, all people everywhere to speak for you.

SO, SPREAD OUT on the sloping lawn, fingering the soft June grass, we kind of loafed and invited our souls a while—"celebrated ourselves, and sang ourselves"—and that way celebrated and sang you and Walt Whitman, too.

Of course, you know there were no "papers" read. It just isn't that kind of affair. That (and the kids on the grass) is one of the things that makes this Camden festival different, and a million times closer to Whitman, than the "learned" testimonials the professors dust themselves off for. But Lloyd Brown and Walter Lowenfels said things about Walt that thousands of workers should hear—and one day, in Camden, will.

Lowenfels got his finger on the "elusive" quality so many of the Whitman scholars write about. He did it by referring to

Walt's glorification of work, which is right as rain, and then showed how it's beginning to make sense in the Soviet Union and China and the new socialist democracies of Eastern Europe—but not yet in the America that's still waiting for Whitman's dream to be fulfilled.

LLOYD BROWN DID even more. He spoke of Whitman's "Americanism"—told how when he was a kid, he took a dim view of Whitman before he had had a chance to read his great work, because the schoolteachers had harped on Whitman as the poet of "Americanism." To a Negro youth, learning about capitalist America the bitter way, that was no sendoff. But when he read Whitman—ah, that was different!

Whitman gave him a glimpse of the other America, he said—not the Americanism that has been spread as a hateful word with the napalm bombs that burn out the freedom of peoples, but the real

America that Whitman dreamed of, that Foster and Robeson and the framed 11 are fighting for, and that the people themselves will one day make their own.

So, you see, Mother, it was a serious day too, and not all "grassifying." But serious as Whitman would have it, with the laughter and warmth of comradeship and the delight that came hearing Sarah Wright read Whitman's poems: . . . the kids—what's more serious than the business of boys and girls busting loose on the grass after the speeches (and even during them)?

NEXT YEAR, of course, you'll be back with us—and lots more people, because we're going to follow your advice and fight to get it across to the people as a major day in America's life.

Till then, be well. Last year you said of the children at the festival, "Look at them—they are remembrances of immortality." And even though they may not have understood the words, I remember how they listened wide-eyed as you told them: "Learn carefully how to be kind, and how to keep on loving people when you grow up, and how to fight what is right . . . Sure, there are wicked people. But we will beat them."

With you and Walt and the people, Mother, we can't miss.

With love,
JOHN.

SUPREME COURT UPHOLDS FRAMEUP OF CP LEADERS

— See Page 3 —

Dodge PAC, UE Region Back Korea Peace Plan

DETROIT.—Michigan unionists in increasing numbers are eagerly supporting Sen. Edwin C. Johnson's resolution to stop the Korean war on June 25.

Dodge Local 3's Political Action Committee voted approval of the Johnson plan and urged Michigan Senators Moody and Ferguson to see that it receives favorable action.

A district conference of 30 Michigan and Indiana locals of the independent United Electrical Workers, representing 40,000 members, went on record for the Johnson resolution and mimeographed its full text to be sent out to all locals for their discussion and action.

The executive board of Ford Local 600 voted approval of the Washington trip made by president Carl Stelato, vice-president Pat Rice and PAC director Percy Llewellyn to inform Senators Johnson, Moody and Ferguson of their support for the quit-Korea proposal.

The Flint Weekly review, official publication of the Greater Flint Industrial Union Council, printed a letter from Ralph Horton, a leader in the Buick local, quoting the "black-out" Johnson resolution in full and urging letters of support to Washington.

ON TO CHICAGO

Trade union groups and others are translating their renewed hope and drive for peace, inspired by the Johnson proposal, into enthusiasm for the National Peace Congress to be held in Chicago June 29, 30 and July 1.

The Ford Axel Building unit of Local 600, UAW, voted to send 15 delegates to Chicago, two of

whom will be paid for by union funds. The other 13 will raise expenses in the plant.

UAW Local 742 officially appointed six delegates to back up the Briggs workers' longing for peace.

The young people's chorus from a Detroit church is considering going as a body to the youth festival being held in conjunction with the Peace Congress and a GM youth baseball team is expected to challenge all comers in Chicago.

Carloads of delegates are already being made up from most Detroit factories, from Flint, Grand Rapids, the Upper Peninsula and from church groups, mothers clubs, language societies.

PROTESTS A-BOMB

MUSKEGON.—A letter in the Muskegon Chronicle from J. R. Bouwsma expressed horror at Civil Defense films showing effects on Japan on the atom bomb. "They were so horrible," he wrote, "that I cannot understand how a civil-

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lized nation, as we are supposed to be, can even think of using it on any human being, let alone the helpless children and old folks."

GLENN REPORTS

ARMADA. — William Glenn, Grand Rapids auto worker, told 30 people gathered at a peace picnic on the Travis Farm here that the people of eastern and western Europe are determined to prevent World War III.

Former chairman of the Plant Committee of UAW Local 801, former president of the Grand Rapids NAACP, Glenn participated as an individual in a 17-member union delegation to the Soviet Union, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Italy and France.

"We Negro delegates may be used to mobs in the U. S.," Glenn told the gathering. "But we were mobbed in a different way over

there—bombed by love and affection."

Glenn was particularly impressed by the Soviet law forbidding war propaganda. He reported that wherever he went he found the Russian people busy building up their economy and beautifying their cities, confident that they would not again be ruined by war.

The Hayes Manufacturing Corp. in Grand Rapids fired Glenn upon his return to this country two weeks ago, even though he had been granted a leave of absence to visit Europe. Local 801 will fight the case, which is clearly one of discrimination against a Negro worker and fighter for peace.

Family groups attending the picnic enjoyed fine weather, horse back rides, baseball, baked ham and potato salad, and visits with the farm animals. Over \$150 was cleared to pay for Labor Peace

Council delegates to the National Peace Congress in Chicago June 29.

GEN. HOLDRIDGE SAYS QUIT KOREA

FLINT.—Brig. Gen. Herbert C. Holdridge (ret.) told a gathering of the Association of Social Engineers here that the U. S. must get out of Korea. The Johnson resolution received his warmest support.

Gen. Holdridge blasted the "invisible rule" by the monopolies and trusts which are leading America, he said, to ruin. He proposed that if humanity is to survive, the "fundamental causes of war" be corrected and the world's natural resources be used to promote the general welfare of mankind and not for private profit.

The General's peace platform demands withdrawal of military (Continued on Page 8)

War Economy to Cost 300,000 Auto Jobs

By William Allan

DETROIT.—The war economy of American imperialism, with its layoffs, so-called shortages in metals, high cost of living, speedup, and casualty lists, delivered another stunning blow to the jobs and security of the auto workers as it was reported that some 300,000 or more workers face layoffs by July.

The latest layoff will result from steel cutbacks. The industry will get 65 percent of the steel it normally has been using. This means 35 percent of the workers get layoff slips for an undetermined period.

This comes on top of previous layoffs. From a year ago up to the next 60 days Ford, it's estimated, will have 25,000 workers less on its payrolls.

Hudson Motors, which a year ago reported 26,000 employed, is still shut down.

Kaiser Frazer, which employed 15,000 at peak, is still closed down, except for maintenance workers. General Motors admits layoffs and short work weeks.

Studebaker and Nash report 20 percent layoffs, and there are many other shops not reported where all probationary employees are fired and the short work week is the order.

This growing impoverishment of the workers has had its effects in many ways. Stores in the auto centers of Michigan report alarming drops in sales and huge demands for credit. The bottom has almost completely fallen out of the new and used car market with dealers offering unheard of reductions and gifts to coax in buyers.

The figure of 4,000,000 used and new cars in inventories is not denied by the auto trusts.

Meanwhile, the profit hungry industrialists in auto are bucking the four-cent annual wage increase with which UAW President Walter Reuther sugar-coated last year's escalator wage clauses, five-year, no-strike contracts. Ford says no increase unless it gets a price increase in its cars.

At the giant Ford Rouge plant the Executive Board of Local 600, pressed by demands of the rank and file, set Monday, June 4 as a strike date. They said if the four cent an hour raise isn't granted then the five-year contract automatically is out.

Reuther demanded they take no such action but "wait" for the rest of the union. The Ford workers'

leaders replied that they would officially call off the strike but could not be responsible for the actions of the aroused membership.

At Chrysler Dodge plant where 34,000 are employed, the workers are battling the high cost of living and demanding a guaranteed 40 hour week.

For four days in a row they poured out of the plant refusing to work when the company wouldn't provide overalls for 157 workers and fired three shop stewards. Within two weeks the company must settle this beef or an official strike will be on. Speedup is also a big factor in this growing struggle.

Under the growing pressure of the rank and file who are getting the speedup, layoffs and the full misery of the war economy, the local union leaderships in UAW are being forced to grope now for a program of how to fight back, because the membership is demanding it.

More and more one hears of abrogating the five-year war contracts that Walter Reuther fastened on 1,000,000 auto workers. More and more strikes are taking place against speedup.

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10 A. M. UNTIL ?

WELCOME PARK

15½ Mile Rd. and Livernois

the week abroad

-----by John Pittman

People's Front Gains in Italy

By John Pittman

OF 2,133,000 BALLOTS cast in Sicily last Sunday for 90 four-year-term representatives to the regional parliament, the Communists and Left Socialists won 30.2 percent, as compared with 20.9 percent in 1948, will have 30 seats—the same number won by the Christian Democrats, whose strength declined from the 1948 vote. Other rightwing parties, including the pro-fascist Social Movement (MSI) took the remainder of the vote. Thus, as in the municipal elections held last week in the 28 provinces of northern Italy, the pro-peace parties increased substantially their popular vote.

In Eire also, elections showed people are turning from the tweedledee-tweedledum parties, De Valera's Fianna Fael and John A. Costello's Fine Gael. The Costello coalition was returned to office, but Labor and Independents must be reckoned with.

In Puerto Rico, the attempt by Gov. Munoz-Marin to foist an empty "Constitution" on the people by way of a fraudulent referendum was succeeding despite a large absentee and "No" vote. For instance, although in 1948 of 600,000 registered voters, 580,000 voted, in the "referendum" results from 68 election districts out of 77 showed that of 777,399 registered voters, 330,983 voted for the "Constitution," 90,062 opposed it, and 256,354 voters abstained.

OTHER PRO-PEACE DEVELOPMENTS abroad included:

An eight-hour march through the streets of Old and New Delhi, India, by a Socialist-led demonstration of 100,000 people protesting Nehru's pro-capitalist, pro-Wall Street orientation. Peace plebiscites on the question of a five-power peace pact were continuing this week to chalk up overwhelming affirmative majorities in all countries of the New World, were making headway despite opposition of governments and pro-war organizations in West Europe, the British Dominions and in some countries of Latin America. The German Democratic Republic conducted a plebiscite on the remilitarization of Germany and received an overwhelming "No" vote. Chairman Mao Tse-tung of the Chinese Central Government continued to receive congratulations on the peaceable liberation of Tibet and the agreement solving the century-old problems of the Tibetan nationality.

BUT THE Truman Government this week created more obstacles to the fight for peace in the United States while speeding up efforts to spread the Korea war. In the United States, majority decisions of the Supreme Court upholding the Foley Square frame-up of the Communist leaders and their lawyers scuttled the First Amendment of the Constitution and deprived present and future opponents of the war program of the right to legal counsel. This presages an all-out attempt by the government to unite forcibly all sections of the population behind its efforts to spread the war. Such efforts this week included:

- Big new drive by U. S. forces in Korea to reach the Manchurian border again; at MacArthur hearings in Washington, Secretary of State Acheson admitted Taiwan (Formosa) is Chinese, but reiterated U. S. Government's determination to keep it.

- Another mission by the notorious architect of disaster, John Foster Dulles, this time to London to buy the Labor Government's support for a separate U.S.-dictated peace with Japan.

- A demand by Gen. Omar Bradley, chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, for the inclusion of Spain in the Atlantic Alliance, and the "inspection" by the Joint Chiefs of Staff of European "defenses."

- Intervention by President Truman in the Iranian oil situation on behalf of the Anglo-Iranian Oil Co. Truman sent notes to Attlee and to the Persian Prime Minister; State Department says notes were identical but refuses to publish the note to Attlee—because it was delivered by mistake to Premier Mohammed Mosaddegh! Truman's note to Iran opposing Iran's plan for nationalizing Anglo-Iranian Company was backed up by Secretary of State Dean Acheson's statement at the MacArthur hearings that "Communist aggression" in Iran would start war. Acheson understands "Communist aggression" to mean any attempt by the people of a colonial or semi-colonial country to take their affairs in their own hands.

- State Department bans travel by U.S. citizens in Czechoslovakia, thereby renewing its "cold war" reprisals against the People's Democracies.

- Ambassador John E. Peurifoy flies to Greece to place new props under unreliable Greek army, following crisis caused by resignation of egotistical, ambitious old Field Marshall Alexander Papagos.

- Assistant Secretary of State Jessup corralled French and British deputies for three-power maneuver to prevent four-power foreign ministers' meeting. Three-power note invited Soviets to Washington. Soviets accepted, on condition three powers agree to place items of the Atlantic Alliance and U. S. war bases overseas on agenda for consideration of four foreign ministers. Such items fundamental to realistic approach to arms reduction. But State Department communicated to big money press the view that it was Moscow which rejected four-power foreign ministers' meeting.

OTHER PRO-WAR DEVELOPMENTS: World Assembly for Moral Rearmament of the Nations at Mackinac Island, Mich., becomes forum for anti-Soviet, anti-Communist tirades. Moral rearmament movement got official blessing of Nazi steel and iron kings when Adenauer, Wall Street's puppet at Bonn, paid it "tribute" of having laid basis for the Schuman Steel and Coal Cartel!

In Yugoslavia, under pretext of fighting bureaucracy, Tito's minister of interior Alexander Rankovich outlines new moves for crushing sympathy of people for Soviet Union, admits 8,403 persons have been arrested and sentenced in last three years for sympathy with Soviet Union and People's Democracies.



DISTINGUISHED CHICAGOANS turned out last week to honor Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, leader of the peace movement in the U.S. at receptions in the Loop and on the South Side. Shown at the Hamilton Hotel affair are (left to right): Prof. Robert Morss Lovett, Dr. DuBois, Marcel Scherer, Prof. Philip Morrison, Ernest DeMaio.

1,000 Rallies to Urge Korea Peace

By Carl Hirsch

OUT OF CHICAGO came an appeal for the kind of people's action that will turn peace rumors into a peace reality. The appeal was issued by sponsors of the American People's Peace Congress, the great nationwide gathering which opens here June 29. The

CHICAGO.

message called for three weeks of intense popular campaigning for an immediate end to the Korean conflict.

"It is this kind of action," declared a peace congress spokesman, "that can bring into life the Johnson resolution for the ending of the war in Korea on its first anniversary, June 25."

"On every side, throughout the land, the people speak for peace," the sponsors declared. "The results of the Gallup Poll, the resolutions of major religious denominations, the Quaker report, the more than 1,500,000 ballots circulated by the American Peace Crusade—these are but a few of the manifold expressions of the insistence on peace."

It was pointed out that the broad expressions of support for the Johnson resolution open new possibilities for forcing the hand of the U. S. government.

IN A PROGRAM OF ACTION

adopted by the APC sponsors meeting, it was urged that every expression of support for the Johnson resolution be secured, and that all forms of pressure be directed at members of the U. S. Senate to pass the Johnson proposals for peace.

The sponsors called for:

- One thousand peace rallies throughout the nation, to be held before the opening of Peace Congress on June 29.

- Prayers for peace at churches and synagogues, especially on the weekend of June 23-24.

- Noontime observances and memorial ceremonies on Monday, June 25, in the mines, factories, farms, schools and homes.

"We firmly believe that it's possible to bring about the end of the Korean war now," declared APC co-director Abbott Simon, "and beyond that, to bring about a successful Five Power meeting to settle many areas of tension and bring about a durable peace."

THE SPONSOR'S MEETING,

which brought together some of the outstanding peace leaders in the nation, gave special emphasis to the tremendous role of the Negro people in the developing peace movement.

Referring to what he called the "post-McGee period," Thomas Richardson, APC co-director, spoke of the "restlessness, bitterness and anger" which has been aroused in the nation over the growing terrorism against the Negro people.

"The peace congress will become in the minds of the Negro people that organized effort which hits at the source of their problems," Richardson declared, "and it is possible to add great strength to the peace movement by drawing to it these seasoned fighters against oppression."



2 Congressmen Join Backers of Peace Move

TWO MEMBERS OF CONGRESS this week gave their backing to the Johnson resolution (Senate Res. 140) adding to the general support for this peace move that is growing

throughout the country as the first anniversary of the outbreak of the war in Korea approaches.

One was Sen. John M. Butler (R-Md.), who subscribed to the cease-fire resolution introduced by Sen. Edwin C. Johnson (D-Colo.) and added "I certainly support a proposal to stop the killing of American soldiers in Korea."

The other was Rep. Byron G. Rogers (D-Colo.) who, answering a constituent's letter that he support the Johnson resolution, wrote: "I am in favor of any action that will bring about an effectual peace."

SUPPORT for the Johnson resolution has previously been expressed by Sen. Robert Hendrickson (D-NJ).

The executive boards of seven locals of the Joint Board Fur Dressers and Dyers Union and the membership of Local 848 of the AFL's Painters also went on record favoring the Johnson resolution this week.

Sen. Butler's endorsement was made public by Dr. Ruth Bleier, chairman of the Maryland Committee for Peace. She said that Sen. Butler's letter, sent in reply to a wire asking for support of the Johnson resolution, "is the first

breakthrough achieved by the Baryland campaign to end the war June 25 sweeping Baltimore and the country."

Dr. Bleier said that Butler's pledge was in response to popular peace demands and added that the committee she heads will now intensify its campaign to bring about passage of the Johnson resolution.

REP. ROGERS told his Denver constituent: "My thought is that we should get out of the war as soon as possible, and stay out."

"While it might be true," he wrote, "that Sen. Johnson's plan is not perfect, nevertheless I am in favor of any action that will bring about an effectual peace."

His letter is being circulated by the Denver Peace Council.

Sen. Butler wrote that, "certainly I favor the Johnson resolution or any other resolution that will bring about an honorable peace."

He added that "while I do not believe in appeasement or any treaty or agreement that will bind the United States to give way in its determination to battle communism, I certainly will support a proposal to stop the killing of American soldiers in Korea."

Volpe Still Trying to N. Y. Negro Labor Council Railroad Trenton 6 Launched at Big Parley

By Abner W. Berry

TRENTON, N. J. PROSECUTOR MARIO H. VOLPE is a tenacious man with a busy electric chair as his purpose. As the chief representative of the State of New Jersey in Mercer County he is nearing the end of his third try to convict and electrocute six Negroes charged with killing William Horner, 72, in his second-hand store on Jan. 27, 1948.

The nine-week trial in 1948 resulted in death sentences for the six defendants, but the State Supreme Court upset the convictions and gave Volpe the job of doing a cleaner legal job. Now for 14 weeks he has done his best with some assistance from Superior Court Judge Ralph J. Smalley.

The fact that the chubby little prosecutor lacks evidence against the defendants must worry him, but he has shown no signs of giving up. Moreover, he has seemed to weather all the logical attacks on his case with the armor of the law and his lack of evidence with "confessions" and depositions.

VOLPE SEEMS unruffled when one after another of his theories of the alleged crime are punctured. He refused to withdraw from evidence as the "murder weapon" a Royal Crown Cola bottle when that was proven by a Royal Crown executive to have been in a warehouse until June, 1950, one and one-half years after the murder. He has answered iron-bound alibis of three defendants—McKinley Forrest, John McKenzie and Horace Wilson—by implying that they could have absented themselves from their jobs long enough to have done a robbery without being missed. In this, the prosecutor brushes aside the fact that documents place the three men at least eight miles apart one hour before the alleged crime.

This week when defense attorneys asked Volpe to say which of two bottles—one of them a Step-Up soda bottle—was the "murder weapon," the prosecutor declared in court:

"I'm not characterizing the murder weapon." He went on to say that the jury could "deduce from the evidence and the facts" which was the weapon used. In the 1948 trial the men were convicted on the basis of having used the Step-Up bottle.

THE ONLY TIME Volpe betrayed a sense of frustration was when he face Dr. Frederic Wertham, the noted psychiatrist. Dr. Wertham called Volpe's "confessions" "induced fiction . . . stage managed by the police." And the noted psychiatric consultant went on to analyze the questions and answers contained in the "confessions" and explained to the jury in detail why the frightened defendants had answered the way they had.

On cross-examination Volpe asked Dr. Wertham whether he thought the officials had "deliberately" framed the defendants. The psychiatrist answered that he would not say "deliberately" was the word; he preferred, he said, the word "haphazardly." Volpe came off second but in his tiff with Dr. Wertham and he was visibly weary, his weariness almost matching the interest of the jurors.

But this week, on rebuttal, the state's case ground on, with Volpe still putting forth his stale contentions. A defense witness, John Bethea, was put on by the defense to prove that the police had just arrested any six Negroes. Bethea said he was known as "Long John," a name mentioned in the "confessions," but that he had never been questioned in the Horner case. Bethea said he knew Chancey Birch. There is a Journal, a big business organ, re-

"Chancy" mentioned in the "confession."

But despite these disturbing factors, Volpe is going doggedly about his legal chores to get the "chair" for Collis English, Ralph Cooper, McKinley Forrest, Horace Wilson, James Thorpe and John McKenzie.

Will Sing at Peace Festival



Singing with Paul Robeson (center) at the Peace Festival on Friday night, June 15, at Manhattan Center, 34th St. and 8th Ave., are (left to right): Ernie Lieberman, Laura Duncan, Osborne Smith and Betty Sanders. The festival will salute the national peace congress to be held in Chicago June 29 to July 1. Sponsors of the festival are American Women for Peace, 1186 Broadway, Room 330.

Consumers Battle for Real Price Rollback

WHILE THE SO-CALLED "price war" affecting "fair trade" merchandise was stealing the headlines this week organized consumers were battling on the political and legislative front to win real cuts in the prices of everyday necessities for all the people.

More than 200 New Yorkers went to Washington to demand immediate passage of legislation to protect tenants and consumers. Organized by the New York City Tenant, Welfare and Consumer Council, the delegates represented church, civic and trade union groups from New York, Chicago, Newark, Detroit and Atlanta.

THE PROGRAM presented to Congressional leaders demanded a rollback in prices 15 percent below June 15, 1950 levels; federal rent controls, to include New York State; restoration of a full housing program and a \$500,000,000 appropriation for new low-rent projects; no increase in taxes for earning under \$5,000; no wage freeze and a rescheduling of maximum rentals for public proet tenants. Petitions urging President Truman to pass this program will be presented to President Truman.

The much-touted "price war" which was aimed principally at reducing heavy inventories in department stores brought on by falling sales because of high prices was reported on the wane in less than a week's going. This gives ample proof that even the funds of bargain-hunters is running low.

DEPARTMENT STORES used a recent Supreme Court ruling on "fair trade" item to unload their inventories which were reaching critical heights. The Wall Street Journal, a big business organ, re-

ported last week that inventories were 29 percent over last year.

Despite the reductions in certain items more than 90 percent of the merchandise in the stores remained at their present high levels.

Fred Lazarus, Jr., president of the Federated Department Stores, Inc., said this week that "The current situation is actually the result of an attempt to lead the public into believing that prices in one store are generally lower than another. This just isn't true." He said the present "price war" was a revival of the old practice of "loss leader selling" which is the method of marking down the price of a certain few items in order to sell all kinds of goods whose prices have not been cut. His Federation included some of the stores in New York City which were in the "price war."

SMALL STORE OWNERS have been vociferous in their attacks on the large department stores' "price war" tactic claiming that it would drive the small retailer out of business. A Queens druggist has obtained a show-cause order why a temporary injunction should not be issued to restrain Macy's from further price cutting of "fair trade" items.

While a handful of consumers stand to gain from the "price war" while it lasts and department stores are happy to report a sizable increase in sales the general public can only succeed in winning effective price cuts through organized action.

THE ACTION was mapped out in campaigns to:

- Organize 10,000 Negro workers into the council by August, when a national Negro Labor Council Convention is scheduled.
- Break down the walls of discrimination in the building trades, printing and other lily-white industries.



PAUL ROBESON



FERDINAND SMITH

Fraternalists Sponsor Urge Minimum Wage Cultural Evening

PHILADELPHIA.—An evening of dance, drama and song will be presented by the Jewish Young Fraternalists at the New Century Auditorium, 124 S. 12th St., Saturday, June 9, 8:30 p.m.

The program will feature the New Jewish Dance Group, led by Elfrieda Mahler, the Fraternal Players and a choral group.

A new work, Seeds of Yesterday, will be introduced along with Coal Patch Ballads (a modern dance suite), and The Informer, a play by Berch told Brecht, and other numbers.

Admission at box office: Adults, \$1 (tax incl.) and youth, 65 cents (tax incl.).

Bus Drivers Win

WASHINGTON, Pa.—Some 180 drivers and 80 others at the Blue Ridge Bus Lines' Western Division got an eight-cent increase in a new one-year contract, retroactive to

PITTSBURGH.—AFL leaders in this area are urging unions to demand passage of a bill sponsored by Assemblyman John Mazza, Washington County Republican, for a 75-cent-an-hour minimum wage in Pennsylvania for all workers over 21 years old. Time-and-a-half pay would be mandatory for all hours worked over 40 a week.

The AFL action on the minimum wage situation could open up discussion in the local unions on the status of legislation concerning labor in the State Assembly if progressives would but take advantage of the opportunity.

May 1. Wages may be renegotiated Nov. 1.

Employees who wish to withdraw from the company's pension plan will receive an additional four cents an hour raise. A "flash" strike of 22 of the drivers, who reported "sick," brought the company around in a hurry.

A Story of Two Trials

GORDY, A NEGRO, GETS LIFE; CONKLIN, WHITE COP, GOES FREE

DETROIT.—Two recent trials in Records Court last month had a special significance. They dramatized two kinds of "justice."

A Negro citizen got one kind of "justice" a white policeman got another.

The two trials:

CHARLES M. GORDY, SR., Negro Ford worker and member of the UAW-CIO Local 600, was accused of first degree "murder" because he killed a policeman in self-defense and wounded another who came to his home at 1011 Alger St. on Nov. 19, 1950, and arrested his son, Charles, Jr., without a warrant.

The charge of robbery unarmed on which police came to pick up young Gordy was later termed totally illegal by Records Court Judge Joseph Gillis, who revealed the charge had been dropped a month before by police since it didn't even happen.

Police, according to the evidence, fired first and Gordy returned the fire to save his life.

The Gordys' home was then made the target of guns, tear gas bombs and machine guns, as police poured fire into the house while nine adults and seven children lay on the floor upstairs during the 30-minute bombardment.

Gordy, Sr., was held in jail for almost six months before being brought to trial. An all-white jury "deliberated" five hours after hearing

70 policemen testify against Gordy, Sr., and returned a verdict of "guilty."

He is to be sentenced June 4, and will probably receive a life sentence. He is in his middle fifties, which means he will end his life in prison. An appeal is now under way.

POLICEMAN RONALD CONKLIN, 46, white, last week walked out of court a free man after a jury found him not guilty in the slaying of his married daughter's paramour. The jury deliberated 36 minutes and every police officer in court congratulated Conklin.

The press, in usual discriminatory fashion, gave the Gordy trial a few paragraphs on inside pages. It gushed over Conklin's release and played it on page one during the trial.

Conklin's wife was allowed to rush to him and embrace him. Mrs. Charles M. Gordy, Sr., who the week before saw her husband hustled out of court, back to jail, was not even given an opportunity to clasp his hand or embrace him.

Conklin's plea was self-defense and temporary insanity. What he did was walk into his daughter's home and fire several shots into the body of her lover. He claimed that the victim had his hand behind his back and thought he had a weapon. Of course there was no weapon.

Conklin has been permitted to return to active duty on the police force.

State Peace Meet Set for Saturday

MISTRIAL IN PATTERSON CASE

DETROIT.—A "mistrial" was declared here on the case of Heywood Patterson, charged with "murder." Unless the case is dropped entirely Patterson will spend all summer in jail waiting for a third trial on this phony charge.

Patterson is one of the nine Negro youth framed up by the Southern Dixiecrats back in the thirties in what became known world wide as the Scottsboro frameup.

The charge of "murder" he now faces came about last December when he was attacked by a gang of

Detroit hoodlums. One Willie Mitchell was killed. The first trial resulted in a "hung" jury with seven jurors voting for manslaughter and five for acquittal. The second trial was about to go to the jury last Friday with the prosecution's case so flimsy that court observers predicted a complete acquittal for Patterson.

Patterson's sister, Maysell, and a white woman observer, Mrs. Caroline Infante, were arrested in court for "obstructing justice." Then Judge Maher declared a "mistrial." It is reported that when the jury was dismissed some of them talked to Patterson's attorneys and said they would have voted for an acquittal. Just how the two women were "obstructing justice" the police have not explained.

DETROIT.—The Michigan Roundup for Peace is scheduled for Saturday, June 9, at 2 p.m., at the Michigan Federation of Women's Clubs, Hancock at Second.

A full program is planned for the afternoon session, with Virginia Glenn of Grand Rapids leading off the discussion on women's role in the fight for peace; Layman Walker, recording secretary of UAW Local 742, speaking on war and the racial issue; an officer of Ford Local 600 discussing labor's position and a youth leader voicing the peace aspirations of the younger generation.

Rev. Charles A. Hill, head of the Detroit Peace Council, will chair the afternoon's discussion. Arthur Kahn, author of "Betrayal," will start the ball rolling and then talk at greater length during the supper program.

A Chinese supper will be served for \$1.25—with sweet and pungent spare ribs, friend shrimps and pepper beefsteaks.

Ruthven's Last Act Restores Jimcrow

ANN ARBOR.—A ruling of the student affairs committee requiring all University of Michigan organizations to remove all discriminatory clauses from their constitutions by 1956 was dictatorially set aside by president A. G. Ruthven.

This was ordered several weeks ago and Ruthven put off his decision until the end of the semester when just about nothing can be done. Also, he has just retired and this was his last act before leaving.

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A Crucial Week . . .

An Editorial

THIS WEEK is crucial in the fight to preserve democracy in Michigan.

Gov. Williams may already have signed a bill which could victimize every honest trade unionist, every fighter for peace.

Even if he vetoes Senate Bill 282, it will take a lot of pressure to get the legislature to uphold his veto.

The Civil Rights Congress points out that under this monstrous legislation you are guilty if you yourself are "subversive" (a vague and all-inclusive term), if you financially assist any "subversive" (that might be applied to a boss who pays wages to a militant unionist), or even if you know of any "subversive" and fail to inform on him.

At this writing, the campaign urging Gov. Williams to veto is still going full-blast. There must be no let-up if Michigan is not to become a state of informers and spies, where thought-control is the law.

REBUFF WAYNE 'DICTATOR'

DETROIT.—Wayne University was to remove the present Dean of Student Affairs.

Very recently, Spathelf intimidated the students and the members of council so badly that they were forced to drop the proposed Political Activities Control Board.

This plan would have been the opening wedge for political activity at Wayne. He threatened the suspension of any student who carried out his job as outlined by Student Council in the proposed plan.

There is some feeling that these actions on the part of the administration through Spathelf, see further attempts to regiment the students in our universities. They just don't want any thinkers. As General Hershey put it they only want "a nation of killers."

Wayne students won't let them succeed. One suggestion that she made to improve things

BACK KOREA PEACE

(Continued from Page 1)

forces from all foreign nations, freedom for colonial peoples, recognition of the People's Republic of China, outlawing atomic warfare and all manufacture of war materials—using funds saved for "educational and other social purposes."

Several persons present decided to form a Holdridge-for-President committee. The General will seek nomination on the Democratic Party ticket in 1952.

WAR AND HCL

DETROIT.—A letter to the Detroit Free Press from Dolores Storich charged that the Administration "never intended to hold the line on the cost of living." Asking if President Truman wants us to sacrifice our men abroad and our living standards at home, Mrs. Storich asserts:

"There are many of us who are convinced that neither is desirable, except for the few who are amassing a fortune from the blood and sweat of the many."

Michigan Worker, Special Edition, June 17 Issue, Greet 10 Years of Unionization at Ford's.

Packed with news and features of the historic struggles of Ford workers in 1941 and the year before, when they built a union.

Stories of the volunteer organizers; of the world's largest picket line of 34,000 people.

How the "scabs" wouldn't scab. Where was Henry Ford hidden during the strike? What was Harry Bennett, consort of gangsters, doing in the strike?

How the unity of workers—Negro and white, foreign born, native born, men and women—won the first contract.

Compare the 1941 contract with UAW President Walter Reuther's present 5-year war contract of wage freeze and no-strike pledges.

Real special columns by George Morris, Milton Howard, Ted Tinsley and others.

Read how Ford workers today are once again setting the pattern for all American labor in fighting for peace and a cease-fire in Korea.

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Michigan Edition The WORKER

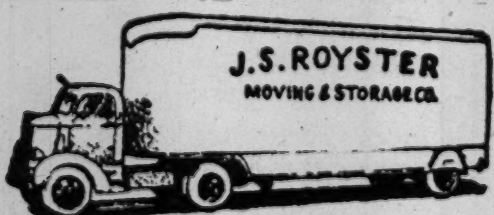
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DISTINGUISHED CHICAGOANS turned out last week to honor Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, leader of the peace movement in the U.S. at receptions in the Loop and on the South Side. Shown at the Hamilton Hotel affair are (left to right): Prof. Robert Morss Lovett, Dr. DuBois, Marcel Scherer, Prof. Philip Morrison, Idell Umbles, Ernest DeMaio.

Spur Naming Peace Delegates; Prepare Big Coliseum Rally

Announce Speakers, Plans for Dramatic Pageant, Exposition

CHICAGO.—Hundreds of Chicagoans were being enlisted this week in a campaign to sell 10,000 tickets for the Mass Peace Rally and Pageant to be held here at the Coliseum on Friday evening, June 29.

The huge rally will open the big three-day peace parley, featuring a program of outstanding speakers, a dramatization of the world peace movement and other cultural highlights.

A partial list of speakers announced this week include:

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, eminent Negro scholar, Prof. Philip Morrison, nuclear physicist, Paul Robeson, renowned people's artist, Gale Sondergaard, screen star.

It was announced that in addition a prominent national labor leader will be a featured speaker.

The program is expected to be a high point in the peace move-

ment here, marking the largest gathering of its kind to be held in Chicago in recent years.

Provision was also made for the appearance of Senators Paul Douglas of Illinois and Robert A. Taft of Ohio, who were invited to enter "a genuine debate on the issue of war or peace, instead of a phony debate on how to conduct the war."

The rally will mark the unveiling of the work of many cultural workers participating in a competition sponsored by the American Peace Crusade. This competition covers the best posters, skits, poetry, etc., dealing with the theme of peace.

Artists were also working this week on decorations for the huge arena, including a striking backdrop. The artists were also preparing an exposition to be mounted along the corridors of the Coliseum, dealing with varied aspects of the peace movement.

An original script has also been



prepared for the pageant, with outstanding actors, dancers and musicians slated to take part in the dramatic presentation.

APC offices here this week announced a contest for the sale of tickets for the Friday evening Coliseum meeting. Those who sell 20 or more tickets will receive a free ticket in the reserved section.

In addition, a short wave radio will be the prize to the person who sells the most tickets for the rally.

Ticket sellers were urged to concentrate on the sale of the reserved \$1.20 tickets, although general admission seats are available for 60 cents.

Packing Union Names Delegates, Supports Johnson Plan on Korea

CHICAGO.—The CIO United Packinghouse Workers district council this week endorsed the American People's Peace Congress and voted to send delegates to the giant parley which opens in Chicago on June 29.

The council followed this action with a telegram to Sen. Johnson supporting his resolution for peace in Korea.

The stand taken by the UPWA was typical of actions in many other unions and mass organizations here in preparation for the peace parley which will bring 5,000 delegates here from every corner of the nation.

A gathering of trade unionists was called for Friday noon at the Central YMCA by Ernest DeMaio, district director of the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers, and Bernard Lucas, leader of the longshoremen's union. The two peace movement leaders said they had arranged the gathering to check on the election of dele-

gates for the peace congress and to urge further support for the Johnson resolution.

Meanwhile, meetings were being held by APC leaders in three communities this week to stimulate election of delegates by neighborhood groups.

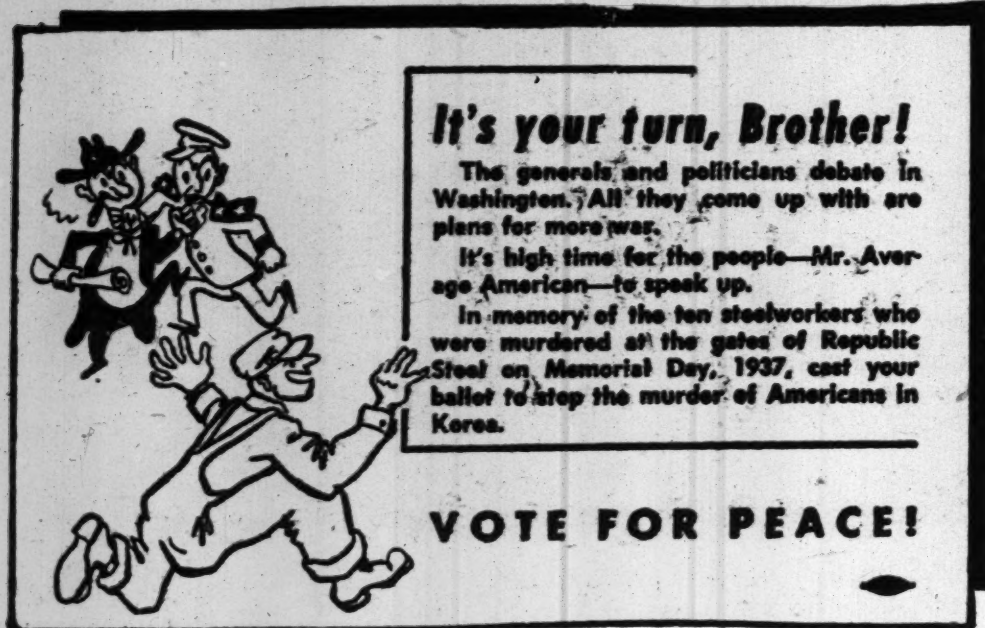
It was also announced that some 300 delegates were being chosen by national groups here. Largest delegations will be sent by Polish and Jewish organizations. Others were being chosen by Lithuanian, Czech, Russian, Greek and Slovak language groups.

The packinghouse district organization, which includes Chicago and Milwaukee locals, decided to send two official delegates, representing the district council, in addition to the hundreds of delegates representing the locals.

The action was taken at a meeting including delegates from every local. The council strongly urged that each local send as many delegates as possible.

COURT ACTION ON COMMUNISTS HIT

Rehearing Urged; New York and St. Louis Papers Rap Decision



THIS IS PART of the mail-back postcard on which South Chicago steelworkers cast their votes in the American Peace Crusade ballot.

Steelworkers Cast Vote For Peace at Mill Gates

CHICAGO.—Final results of an American Peace Crusade poll at South Chicago mill gates clearly pointed to the probability of vigorous peace activity and organization among steelworkers in this area. Ninety-two percent voted "Yes" in answer to the question: "Do you favor stopping the war in Korea NOW and bringing our troops home?" Only 3 percent voted "No," with the balance skipping this question in favor of two other questions which appeared on the ballot.

"These results are very significant," declared Yolanda Hall, of the Chicago Labor Conference for Peace. "They point to the possibilities of broadening the poll-taking to reach thousands of workers, including those which have long been considered 'conservative' and under so-called 'right-wing' influence."

The steelworkers sent in their answers on a special mailback postcard, more than 7,000 of

which were distributed at the Carnegie-Illinois South Works and at the Republic mill in South Chicago.

More than 200 workers stopped on their way into the mill to cast their vote right on the spot. The remainder stuffed the ballots into their pockets and promised to send them in.

Among the large number of ballots returned by the steelworkers, the results showed an overwhelming affirmative vote on all three questions. APC leaders, noting the lowest "Yes" vote on the question dealing with lifting the wage freeze and rolling back prices, said that this may have been due to the confused wording of the question.

Only 2 percent voted against "a meeting of the Big Five Powers to settle differences which threaten world peace." Eighty percent voted "Yes."

Significantly, more than half of the steelworkers signed their names to the ballot, indicating their desire for more information on the American Peace Crusade and their readiness to join in organized peace activity.

APC leaders announced that a leaflet will soon be circulated at the mills reporting on the results of the poll and urging action among steelworkers in support of the Johnson Resolution for peace in Korea.

An examination of the ballots further revealed the enthusiastic nature of the steelworkers' response to the peace poll. In some cases, a financial contribution was sent in with the ballot. One worker signed as an "ex-staff sergeant."

Good News!-- July 4 Picnic

CHICAGO.—It's good news!—The July 4 All-Nations Picnic, a time-honored annual event, will be held again this year at Santa Fe Park, 91st and Wolf Road.

Opinion may vary on many questions of the day. But on one issue, the vote is unanimous—namely, that the annual Labor Press Picnic is the event of the year. And you can check that with Mom or Dad, grandparents and grandchildren, uncles, aunts and cousins by the dozens.

More than 5,000 people who attended this gala affair last year will testify that a good time was had by all. And this year, the July 4 picnic will be, if anything, more entertaining, more enjoyable, more packed with fun, frolic and food.

In the food department, the national groups will once again bring out the palate-tingling recipes which are a heritage of the ages. Among these will be the famous barbecued lamb, the specially prepared chicken and ribs, piroshkas, shishkabob, blintzes and many other enticing wares.

Santa Fe Park will be decked in lively decorations to add to its natural magnificent greenery. The huge grove, with its forest glades, its pavilions, ball fields will once again become a midsummer day's dream where young and old can spend a joyous holiday.

July 4, which this year falls on Wednesday, will bring thousands of progressive (Chicagoans) to an outdoor retreat which is complete-

ly removed from the city and yet close enough to be reached easily by car, surface lines and buses. Many will select this way to spend the day in preference to long out-of-town trips over jammed roads with an expected all-time high in traffic tieups.

The Labor Press Committee, which sponsors this annual affair, will soon announce special entertainment, speakers, sports events for this year's picnic.

What's On?

CHICAGO

WEEKLY FOREIGN FILM Series, Friday Eve, June 15 "Alexander Nevsky." Also Chaplin film, People's Auditorium, 2457 W. Chicago. Sponsored by Film Forum of Chicago. 60 cents.

RALLY TO AID FOREIGN BORN, Saturday evening, June 9 at Packinghouse Workers Center, 49th and Wabash. Guest speaker: Ferdinand Smith, executive secretary of the Harlem Trade Union Council. Auspices: South Side Negro Labor Council and Midwest Committee for the Protection of Foreign Born.

DANCE-PARTY honoring Bill Miller, World premiere of new skit, "Just Plain Bill." Bands, dancing, drinks, Sat. eve., June 9, People's Auditorium, 2457 W. Chicago. Auspices: Progressive Party of GRAND BAZAAR and Celebration, Sat., June 23, beginning 4 p.m. and on through the evening, honoring Nate and Ruth. Liberty Hall, 3420 Roosevelt Rd. Auspices: West Side Peace Committee.

MEET the Ebonettes at their June Peace Ball, Sat., June 16, 9:30 p.m. Packinghouse Workers Center, 49th and Wabash. Donation 60 cents. Auspices: Ebonettes Club of the South Side Labor Youth League. SUMMER FROLIC featuring Buster Bennett and his sax, Bill Searcy, at the piano. Saturday, June 9, 9:30 p.m., Collins Inn, 3655 W. 104th St. Donation \$1. Arranged by Committee for Peace.

Plan June Peace Action Behind Johnson Proposal

CHICAGO.—Chicago leaders helped shape a program of peace action leading up to the APC Congress at a meeting of national sponsors here last weekend at Hull House. Ernest DeMaio, district president of the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers,

stressed the strong response to the peace issue by workers here "affected by speedup, high prices, high taxes and the casualties of loved ones in Korea."

The sponsors' meeting sent a ringing challenge to Democratic Sen. Paul Douglas of Illinois and

Republican Sen. Robert A. Taft of Ohio to appear at the giant Chicago Coliseum meeting on June 29.

The telegrams to the two Senators, signed by Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, offered them the opportunity to debate "the real issue of war or peace instead of the false issue of how to conduct the war in Korea."

Chicago APC sponsors helped shape a program of action for the remainder of the month of June, centering around the Johnson Resolution for peace in Korea.

Every group in the nation was urged to devote themselves to a campaign on behalf of the Johnson proposal, climaxing on June 25, the first anniversary of the Korean outbreak.

The program called for peace meetings, prayers for peace at churches and synagogues, noon-time observances and memorial ceremonies on June 25, delegations to the United Nations and leading U. S. government bodies.

The sponsors proposed a vigil through the weekend preceding the Korean war anniversary to dramatize the plea for "No second year of war in Korea!"

Chicago trade union, church and civic group leaders indicated that they would take steps to heighten peace activity here in the three weeks preceding the APC Congress.

Said Bernard Lucas, chairman of the Chicago Labor Conference for Peace and a leader of the longshoremen's union:

"The election of delegates to this congress will have greater meaning if those delegates are elected as a result of real ferment and movement stimulated every-

where that people gather, in the shops, the union halls, the churches, the community organizations of every type."

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Volpe Still Trying to N. Y. Negro Labor Council Railroad Trenton 6 Launched at Big Parley

By Abner W. Berry

TRENTON, N. J.

PROSECUTOR MARIO H. VOLPE is a tenacious man with a busy electric chair as his purpose. As the chief representative of the State of New Jersey in Mercer County he is nearing the end of his third try to convict and electrocute six Negroes charged with killing William Horner, 72, in his second-hand store on Jan. 27, 1948.

The nine-week trial in 1948 resulted in death sentences for the six defendants, but the State Supreme Court upset the convictions and gave Volpe the job of doing a cleaner legal job. Now for 14 weeks he has done his best with some assistance from Superior Court Judge Ralph J. Smalley.

The fact that the chubby little prosecutor lacks evidence against the defendants must worry him, but he has shown no signs of giving up. Moreover, he has seemed to weather all the logical attacks on his case with the armor of the law and his lack of evidence with "confessions" and depositions.

VOLPE SEEMS unruffled when one after another of his theories of the alleged crime are punctured. He refused to withdraw from evidence as the "murder weapon" a Royal Crown Cola bottle when that was proven by a Royal Crown executive to have been in a warehouse until June, 1950, one and one-half years after the murder. He has answered iron-bound alibis of three defendants—McKinley Forrest, John McKenzie, and Horace Wilson—by implying that they could have absented themselves from their jobs long enough to have done a robbery without being missed. In this, the prosecutor brushes aside the fact that documents place the three men at least eight miles apart one hour before the alleged crime.

This week when defense attorneys asked Volpe to say which of two bottles—one of them a Step-Up soda bottle—was the "murder weapon," the prosecutor declared in court:

"I'm not characterizing the murder weapon." He went on to say that the jury could "deduce from the evidence and the facts" which was the weapon used. In the 1948 trial the men were convicted on the basis of having used the Step-Up bottle.

THE ONLY TIME Volpe betrayed a sense of frustration was when he faced Dr. Frederic Wertham, the noted psychiatrist. Dr. Wertham called Volpe's "confessions" "induced fiction . . . stage managed by the police." And the noted psychiatric consultant went on to analyze the questions and answers contained in the "confessions" and explained to the jury in detail why the frightened defendants had answered the way they had.

On cross-examination Volpe asked Dr. Wertham whether he thought the officials had "deliberately" framed the defendants. The psychiatrist answered that he would not say "deliberately" was the word; he preferred, he said, the word "haphazardly." Volpe came off second but in his tiff with Dr. Wertham and he was visibly weary, his weariness almost matching the interest of the jurors.

But this week, on rebuttal, the state's case ground on, with Volpe still putting forth his stale contentions. A defense witness, John Bethea, was put on by the defense to prove that the police had just arrested any six Negroes. Bethea said he was known as "Long John," a name mentioned in the "confessions," but that he had never been questioned in the Horner case. Bethea said he knew Chancey Birch. There is a

"Chaney" mentioned in the "confession."

But despite these disturbing factors, Volpe is going doggedly about his legal chores to get the "chair" for Collis English, Ralph Cooper, McKinley Forrest, Horace Wilson, James Thorpe and John McKenzie.

Will Sing at Peace Festival



Singing with Paul Robeson (center) at the Peace Festival on Friday night, June 15, at Manhattan Center, 34th St. and 8th Ave., are (left to right): Ernie Lieberman, Laura Duncan, Osborne Smith and Betty Sanders. The festival will salute the national peace congress to be held in Chicago June 29 to July 1. Sponsors of the festival are American Women for Peace, 1186 Broadway, Room 330.

Consumers Battle for Real Price Rollback

WHILE THE SO-CALLED "price war" affecting "fair trade" merchandise was stealing the headlines this week organized consumers were battling on the political and legislative front to win real cuts in the prices of everyday necessities for all the people.

More than 200 New Yorkers went to Washington to demand immediate passage of legislation to protect tenants and consumers. Organized by the New York City Tenant, Welfare and Consumer Council, the delegates represented church, civic and trade union groups from New York, Chicago, Newark, Detroit and Atlanta.

THE PROGRAM presented to Congressional leaders demanded a rollback in prices 15 percent below June 15, 1950 levels; federal rent controls, to include New York State; restoration of a full housing program and a \$500,000,000 appropriation for new low-rent projects; no increase in taxes for earning under \$5,000; no wage freeze and a rescheduling of maximum rentals for public proot tenants. Petitions urging President Truman to pass this program will be presented to President Truman.

The much-touted "price war" which was aimed principally at reducing heavy inventories in department stores brought on by falling sales because of high prices was reported on the wane in less than a week's going. This gives ample proof that even the funds of bargain-hunters is running low.

DEPARTMENT STORES used a recent Supreme Court ruling on "fair trade" item to unload their inventories, which were reaching critical heights. The Wall Street Journal, a big business organ, re-

ported last week that inventories were 29 percent over last year.

Despite the reductions in certain items more than 90 percent of the merchandise in the stores remained at their present high levels.

Fred Lazarus, Jr., president of the Federated Department Stores, Inc., said this week that "The current situation is actually the result of an attempt to lead the public into believing that prices in one store are generally lower than another. This just isn't true." He said the present "price war" was a revival of the old practice of "loss leader selling" which is the method of marking down the price of a certain few items in order to sell all kinds of goods whose prices have not been cut. His Federation included some of the stores in New York City which were in the "price war."

SMALL STORE OWNERS have been vociferous in their attacks on the large department stores' "price war" tactic claiming that it would drive the small retailer out of business. A Queens druggist has obtained a show-cause order why a temporary injunction should not be issued to restrain Macy's from further price cutting of "fair trade" items.

While a handful of consumers stand to gain from the "price war" while it lasts and department stores are happy to report a sizable increase in sales the general public can only succeed in winning effective price cuts through organized action.

THE NEW ORGANIZATION OF NEGRO WORKERS—the Greater New York Negro Labor Council—reached its first goal on the day of its convention this week. Over 600 members were brought into the new council, 510 alone by Local 475, United Elec-

trical Workers, as the convention charted widened campaigns to break down jimcrow bars in industry.

The convention which launched the council under its new name and constitution, Friday and Saturday, drew 405 delegates from 71 local AFL, CIO and independent unions, and 41 organiza-

tions. They were supported, in turn, by over 6,000 New Yorkers who jammed the Golden Gate ballroom Friday night to hear Paul Robeson at the council-sponsored peoples' concert.

THE COUNCIL had set a goal of 500 members by the time of its convention. When Cliff Cameron, business manager of Local 475, announced that 510 members alone had been brought in by his local, the convention objective of 10,000 members by next year was brought closer to realization.

Cameron explained that the experiences of his union revealed that Negro workers "are the most valiant fighters, fighting under conditions that white people can never feel or understand." He said Local 475 backed the organization of Negro workers because union leaders everywhere "must align themselves with the colored people throughout the world" to aid in beating back reactionaries and their slave and starvation policies.

Cameron was given a standing ovation after he announced that Local 475 had surpassed its original goal of 400 and declared that all union leaders and members "must be judged not by speeches, but by action."

THE ACTION was mapped out in campaigns to:

- Organize 10,000 Negro workers into the council by August, when a national Negro Labor Council Convention is scheduled.

- Break down the walls of discrimination in the building trades, printing and other lily-white in-

dustries. A program to register Negro and Spanish speaking men and women for such jobs, and for training was established.

- Improve the hiring and job conditions of "the 70 percent of employed Negro women in New York City who are forced into domestic work."

- Struggle for upgrading and promotion of Negro workers in all sections of industry.

- Fight for a program of production for peace, not war, to supply housing, hospitals, schools and parks for all people.

"A COMMITTEE OF 100," representing all unions and organizations, was elected to press the council's campaigns under the direction of Ferdinand Smith, executive secretary; Ewart Guinier, chairman, and Roy McLeod, elected to the new post of Director of Organization and Fair Employment Practices.

Guinier and Smith outlined the council's programs after detailing the activities of the Harlem Trade Union Council for the past two years. They said the council, by changing its outlook to one of building a mass organization of Negro workers was taking an historic step.

Revels Cayton, elected second vice-president of the new council, told why. "The Negro people are moving into battle position to fight for their rights. They're not going to bend a knee. And they are asking the white people: 'Are you going with us into the front line or not?' That's the new yardstick of Negro and white unity."



PAUL ROBESON



FERDINAND SMITH

Fraternalists Sponsor Urge Minimum Wage Cultural Evening

PHILADELPHIA.—An evening of dance, drama and song will be presented by the Jewish Young Fraternalists at the New Century Auditorium, 124 S. 12th St., Saturday, June 9, 8:30 p.m.

The program will feature the New Jewish Dance Group, led by Elfrieda Mahler, the Fraternal Players and a choral group.

A new work, Seeds of Yesterday, will be introduced along with Coal Patch Ballads (a modern dance suite), and The Informer, a play by Berch told Brecht, and other numbers.

Admission at box office: Adults, \$1 (tax incl.) and youth, 65 cents (tax incl.).

Bus Drivers Win

WASHINGTON, Pa.—Some 180 drivers and 80 others at the Blue Ridge Bus Lines' Western Division got an eight percent increase in a new one-year contract, retroactive to

PITTSBURGH.—AFL leaders in this area are urging unions to demand passage of a bill sponsored by Assemblyman John Mazza, Washington County Republican, for a 75-cent-an-hour minimum wage in Pennsylvania for all workers over 21 years old. Time-and-a-half pay would be mandatory for all hours worked over 40 a week.

The AFL action on the minimum wage situation could open up discussion in the local unions on the status of legislation concerning labor in the State Assembly if progressives would but take advantage of the opportunity.

May 1. Wages may be renegotiated Nov. 1.

Employees who wish to withdraw from the company's pension plan will receive an additional four cents an hour raise. A "flash" strike of 22 of the drivers, who reported "sick," brought the company around in a hurry.

Green: 'People Will Not Be Silenced by Edict'

The following statement was issued here this week by Gil Green, Illinois State Chairman of the Communist Party, shortly after the Supreme Court decision upholding the conviction of "The 11" Communist leaders, of which he is one.

"It is a sad day for America when the High Court proceeds to make a cynical mockery of the Bill of Rights. It is this decision which constitutes a clear and present danger to the peace and liberty of the American people today.

"The meaning of the Supreme Court action is obvious. Our 'crime' is that we advocated and worked for peace at a time when Wall Street and Washington seek to plunge the world into a ghastly atomic war. With this decision the Supreme Court has completely succumbed to the war hysteria and joined the war pack.

"But the American people have still to be reckoned with. They will see through the anti-Communist barrage of poison gas. They will not be intimidated and silenced from speaking out against the senseless slaughter in Korea.

"They will speak up more vigorously than ever for their democratic rights, for the rights of the Negro people, in defense of their living standards and against the suicidal madness of a new war. This and this alone can save our people from the imminent threat of world war and fascism.

"As for me, this decision can imprison me, it cannot silence me. I shall continue to speak out for peace and to advocate the liberating principles of socialism. The truth cannot be jailed."



SOUTH SIDE shoppers wound up their Meatless Week protest with a "Post Office Parade" last week, to mail 10,000 petitions to President Truman demanding a price roll-back to January, 1950, levels. Above, mothers with their children arrive at Post Office steps, at 46th and S. Cottage Grove. Headed by co-chairmen Mrs. Bea Brookins and Mrs. Ruth Miller, the South Side Consumers Committee is launching a "Three Meatless Days a Week" campaign for duration of high prices.

Ask City, State to Back Johnson Plan

CHICAGO.—The Illinois Committee for Peaceful Alternatives this week announced that it would seek to get the Chicago City Council and the Illinois Legislature to support the Johnson Resolution on peace in Korea. The Rev. William E. Baird, chairman, said that a group of the committee's leaders were seeing legislators and aldermen this week to begin action in support of the proposal to end the Korean war on its first anniversary, June 25.

This was one of many points in a program adopted by the peace group at an all-day Workshop for Peace held on Memorial Day at Hull House.

THE PARLEY, which highlighted the effect of war on many aspects of American life, attempted to answer such questions as, "How can we preserve our standard of living?" "What is the war doing to the family?" "How can we rescue our civil liberties?"

The Committee decided to set up a statewide information center as a service to many types of organizations concerned with the peace issue.

Said the Rev. Baird: "We hope to stimulate labor and consumer groups, trade associations, PTA's and church groups to recognize their stake in a peace economy."

HE ALSO disclosed that the organization was seeking to bring Sen. Edwin Johnson of Colorado to Chicago as the speaker at a large mass meeting to be held sometime after June 15.

One of the proposals adopted by the parley was for more vigorous activity in opposition to such legislation as the state Broyles and McClintock Bills and the federal McCarran Act.

"We must educate the people to the danger we face in becoming a military state," declared Rev. Baird.

IN A KEYNOTE address, Dean John B. Thompson of Rockefeller

Chapel, stressed the need for peace-seeking negotiations.

"We believe that there can be no real peace until People's China is recognized and seated in the United Nations," Dean Thompson said.

The conference also heard a

blistering condemnation of colonialism by Darrell Randall, recently returned from the Belgian Congo and South Africa where, as representative for the Methodist Board of Missions, he studied the struggle of colonial peoples against the big imperialist powers.



The Communist leaders leaving Foley Square courthouse in New York City after one of the sessions of the frameup trial.

Visit Legislators as Last Broyles Bill Vote Nears

CHICAGO. — More organizations this week went on record against the Broyles Bill this week as the thought-control measure neared a final vote in the Illinois House. Main

activity against the bill centered around delegations to legislators, urging that they vote "No" on the bill which provides 20-year prison sentences for those who take a progressive stand on any number of issues.

Reports from delegations visiting their state representatives indicated this week that the bill could possibly be defeated in the House vote. Many legislators were non-committal and indicated they "wanted to see which way the wind is blowing."

ONE OF the decisive factors in the House vote will undoubtedly be the number of personal visitations made by voters to their representatives during the next week.

Legislators also appeared impressed over the large number of organizations which have come out against the bill.

An incomplete list, issued this week by the Illinois Committee to Repeal the McCarran Act, showed some 50 organizations arrayed against the bill, including some of the largest groups in the state.

VICTOR LUDWIG, committee director, said that his group learned this week of many more organizations opposed to the bill.

Included among these are: the Chicago Federation of Labor, the Decalogue Society of Lawyers, the AFL Typographical Union No. 16, the Illinois Education Association, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

Ludwig said he had also been informed of opposition to the bill

Urge Rehearing for Communist Leaders

Here's what to do about the Supreme Court ruling on "The 11" Communist leaders:

1. Send wires to Chief Justice Frederick M. Vinson protesting the decision.

2. Send messages to Justice Sherman Minton, Supreme Court Justice from this district, with offices at 1212 N. Lake Shore Drive, Chicago. Urge that he agree to a re-hearing of the case.

by CIO United Packinghouse Workers, the North Shore Local 460 of the AFL American Federation of Teachers, Local 453 of the CIO United Auto Workers.

AT A MEMORIAL DAY Workshop for Peace, the Illinois Committee for Peaceful Alternatives took a strong stand against the Broyles Bill. A panel on legislative activity was critical of the organization's failure to work vigorously for the defeat of the measure and planned a campaign against it.

Previously some of the organizations that came out against the bill were: the Illinois State CIO Industrial Union Council, the American Jewish Congress, the Chicago Rabbinical Association, the Illinois Congress of Parents and Teachers, the Young Democrats of Cook County.

Ludwig said his organization had sent a complete list of these groups to each legislator, together with a letter urging that they vote against the bill.

DuBois: 'Stop Suicide for U.S.'

CHICAGO.—"Shall we try to settle international differences by reason or by suicide?"

In these words, Dr. W. E. B. DuBois dramatized the crisis of American foreign policy at a large reception at the Hamilton Hotel honoring the distinguished Negro historian and other leaders of the peace movement.

Dr. DuBois pointed out that

"we are being rushed into war because some among us think war is to their advantage and do not care who pays the price."

THE LARGE GATHERING also paid tribute to Prof. Robert Morris Lovett, former governor of the Virgin Islands, who shares with Dr. DuBois the leadership of the American Peace Crusade.

Prof. Lovett spoke of the war in Korea as "a perfect example of all of the evils of war."

He declared that a new commandment, "Thou Shalt Kill!" is being forced on the world and added the whole moral character of the American people is in danger of being brutalized and demoralized as a result of the war drive.

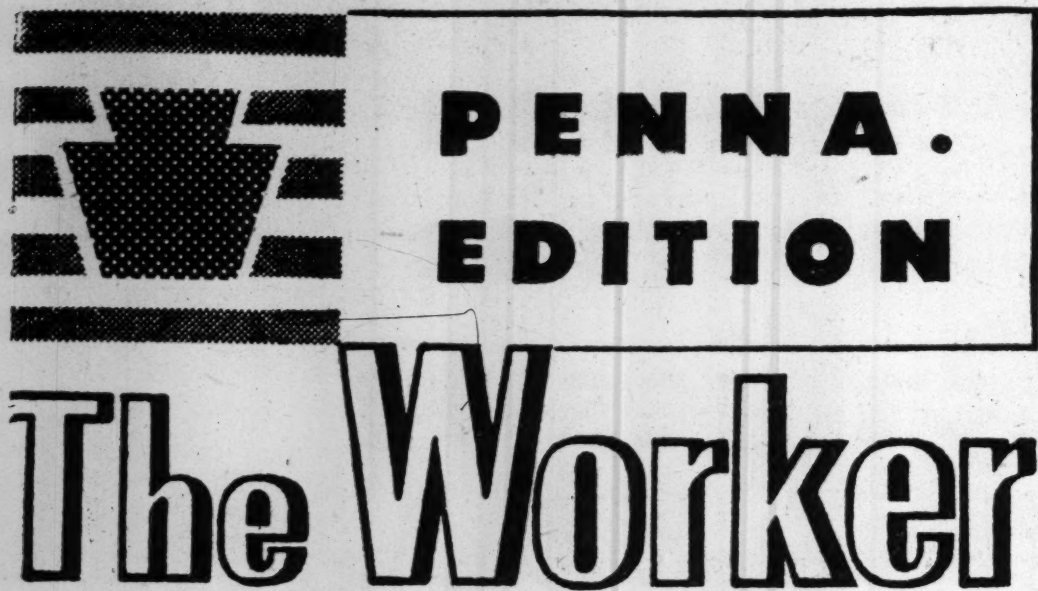
"LET US ALL insist that the war in Korea must stop!" he told the crowd that packed the Hamilton Hotel ballroom.

Dealing with the Wake Island conference between Truman and MacArthur, he said that instead of probing the possibilities of ending the war, "the discussion centered the gangster question, 'Can we get away with it?'"

Prof. Lovett stressed the importance of the Johnson Resolution as a means for ending the war in Korea quickly.

"TALKING AROUND a table is a far better choice than atomic bombardment," declared Prof. Philip Morrison, nuclear physicist at Cornell University, who also appeared as a main speaker at the reception. He called for "a policy of give-and-take mutual negotiation as the best method of defending America."

PARLEY CALLED TO MAP FREE JENKINS CAMPAIGN



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PHILADELPHIA.—A conference to spur the drive to free Byard Jenkins is being sponsored by a group of clergymen at Child's Memorial Baptist Church, 951 N. 10 St., Thursday night, June 21. The gathering has been called by the Free Jenkins Committee, Rev. P. B. Bynum, chairman.

Demands by the Civil Rights Congress that the city administration re-open the case of the young Negro, serving the third year of a life sentence for a murder to which a white man has confessed, have not yet gotten action. The stirring demand for a "thorough investigation" by Dr. D. V. Jemison, president of the four-million strong National Baptist Conference, has been suppressed by the local daily press, and ignored by the city administration.

Meanwhile, Herbert Gulembo, the white gravedigger who confessed he murdered Mr. Kathryn Meller in Philadelphia, June 1948, faces trial in Michigan for a recent attempt to murder a white woman

there. Gulembo is the man whom Captain James Kelly exonerated when he originally confessed to Mrs. Meller's murder.

ALTHOUGH KELLY is being tried by the Civil Service Commission for his role in framing up a white man for murder, his role in the Jenkins frameup has received no official notice, nor has the daily press in Philadelphia once mentioned it.

At the same time, Raymond Speiser, the prosecuting assistant district attorney in the Jenkins case, has announced he will run for District Attorney in the Republican primary.

Speiser visited Gulembo with

Kelly in Michigan two years ago, helped exonerate Gulembo then, and pleaded for Gulembo's "innocence" during Jenkins' second trial.

Supporters of the Free Jenkins movement have pointed out that this frameup goes to the heart of Philadelphia corruption and the white supremacist policy of the city government. They declared last week:

"The official refusal to act on the Jenkins case, even after Gulembo admittedly attempted to murder another woman last month, shows that only a mass demand by tens of thousands of Philadelphians will win freedom for the Negro youth now serving life in jail."

COURT ACTION ON COMMUNISTS HIT AS BLOW TO LIBERTY

— See Pages 3, 4 and 5 —

Warn On Possible Pechan Sneak-Play

PHILADELPHIA.—Appeals for renewed efforts to kill the notorious Pechan Political Oath Bill were made here last week as the 1951 session of the State Legislature neared adjournment. Leaders of the fight to defeat the police state legislation declared that more not less pressure is needed

now to prevent the bill from being sneaked through the House of Representatives along with dozens of other bills usually jammed through in the last days of the legislative session.

Meanwhile, the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin in an editorial headed, "From Bad to Worse," joined the widespread opposition to the provisions of the "revised" Pechan Bill.

THE BULLETIN DECLARED that the House Committee on State Government in revising the bill "has waded into still deeper water by removing all appeal to courts and multiplying the chances of injustice."

After reviewing some of the newer and more odious provisions of the bill, the Bulletin concludes that "If this is the best the House Committee could do after listening to the objections of the State's leading educators of the loyalty oath method of combating subversion, academic freedom in

Pennsylvania is in for bad times."

Ralph W. Page, Bulletin columnist, also examined two recent Supreme Court decisions on loyalty cases and concluded that the Attorney General's star chamber blacklisting methods are used:

1. "To defame, browbeat and even destroy many capable, independent and valuable as well as intensely loyal citizens."

2. "Many outstanding citizens,

members of some of these black-listed societies, stoutly disagree with the Attorney General—which, lacking proof, is their privilege."

3. "These lists are almost universally used as weapons to brand opposing candidates, professors, teachers, union leaders and in fact any opposing personality, by innumerable irresponsible politicians, propagandists and politicians."

Defense Opens in Pittsburgh Frameup Trial

By Art Shields

PITTSBURGH. — Andy Onda and James Dolsen, Communist peace advocates, open their defense against the frameup "sedition" trial charges next week.

Onda, the Communist Party's chief organizer among steel workers, is acting as his own lawyer. Dolsen, The Worker's veteran Pittsburgh correspondent, is represented by John T. McTernan of

Los Angeles; Basil Pollitt of New York, and Hymen Schlesinger of Pittsburgh.

The issue still remains peace. Judge Michael A. Musmanno, the chief witness against the Communists, testified that he had them arrested last August because they demanded an end to the war in Korea.

Prosecutor Loran Lewis rested his case last week. His last wit-

ness was the warmonger, Musmanno, whom he recalled to the stand for two hours. Musmanno, who got part of his legal education at Mussolini's law school at the University of Rome in 1924 and 1925, opened the case against the Communists last January. He remained on the witness stand for two and a half months, breaking all American duration records. The trial began January 2.

Since then Steve Nelson, one of the defendants, was severed from the case. He was terribly injured in an automobile accident in Philadelphia May 11 while on a fund-raising trip. His right leg badly fractured, his right kneecap smashed, three ribs and a shoulder blade were broken and he received serious injuries to some of the motor nerves on his left side.

(Continued on Page 8)

PITTSBURGH TRUCKMEN WIN 12½-CENT PAY HIKE

PITTSBURGH. — Some 2,300 truck drivers, helpers and dockmen employed in 100 motor freight companies here have voted to accept raises of 12½ cents an hour. The increase, 10 cents above ceiling, is subject to Wage Stabilization Board approval.

The drivers voted two weeks ago to strike. They were bitter over employer efforts to confine the increase to the WSB 10 percent limit. This would have given them only 2½ cents an hour raise, and even this was conditional on changes in working conditions which would have eliminated 400 helpers' jobs and done away with certain holiday benefits. Resentment precipitated a one-day "sick" strike.

The workers were represented by the AFL Teamsters Local 249,

the employers by the Western Pennsylvania Motor Carriers Association.

Another agreement for a 12½ cent an hour raise effecting 300 of the local's members was reached with the Lumber Institute of Allegheny County. This also requires WSB approval.

A third contract approved by the union involved the same pay raise plus a 5-cent raise differential for some 600 drivers employed by firms represented by the Ready-Mixed Concrete Assn. and various builders supply companies.

Some 200 drivers of the Master Builders Assn. were scheduled to get the 12½-cent hike in wages June 1 as a result of the two-year agreement signed last year following a 40-day strike.

the week abroad

-----by John Pittman

People's Front Gains in Italy

By John Pittman

OF 2,133,000 BALLOTS cast in Sicily last Sunday for 90 four-year-term representatives to the regional parliament, the Communists and Left Socialists won 30.2 percent, as compared with 20.9 percent in 1948, will have 30 seats—the same number won by the Christian Democrats, whose strength declined from the 1948 vote. Other rightwing parties, including the pro-fascist Social Movement (MSI) took the remainder of the vote. Thus, as in the municipal elections held last week in the 28 provinces of northern Italy, the pro-peace parties increased substantially their popular vote.

In Eire also, elections showed people are turning from the tweedledee-tweedledum parties, De Valera's Fianna Fael and John A. Costello's Fine Gael. The Costello coalition was returned to office, but Labor and Independents must be reckoned with.

In Puerto Rico, the attempt by Gov. Munoz-Marin to foist an empty "Constitution" on the people by way of a fraudulent referendum was succeeding despite a large absentee and "No" vote. For instance, although in 1948 of 600,000 registered voters, 580,000 voted, in the "referendum" results from 68 election districts out of 77 showed that of 777,399 registered voters, 330,983 voted for the "Constitution," 90,062 opposed it, and 256,354 voters abstained.

OTHER PRO-PEACE DEVELOPMENTS abroad included:

An eight-hour march through the streets of Old and New Delhi, India, by a Socialist-led demonstration of 100,000 people protesting Nehru's pro-capitalist, pro-Wall Street orientation. Peace plebiscites on the question of a five-power peace pact were continuing this week to chalk up overwhelming affirmative majorities in all countries of the New World, were making headway despite opposition of governments and pro-war organizations in West Europe, the British Dominions and in some countries of Latin America. The German Democratic Republic conducted a plebiscite on the remilitarization of Germany and received an overwhelming "No" vote. Chairman Mao Tse-tung of the Chinese Central Government continued to receive congratulations on the peaceable liberation of Tibet and the agreement solving the century-old problems of the Tibetan nationality.

BUT THE Truman Government this week created more obstacles to the fight for peace in the United States while speeding up efforts to spread the Korea war. In the United States, majority decisions of the Supreme Court upholding the Foley Square frame-up of the Communist leaders and their lawyers scuttled the First Amendment of the Constitution and deprived present and future opponents of the war program of the right to legal counsel. This presages an all-out attempt by the government to unite forcibly all sections of the population behind its efforts to spread the war. Such efforts this week included:

- Big new drive by U. S. forces in Korea to reach the Manchurian border again; at MacArthur hearings in Washington, Secretary of State Acheson admitted Taiwan (Formosa) is Chinese, but reiterated U. S. Government's determination to keep it.
- Another mission by the notorious architect of disaster, John Foster Dulles, this time to London to buy the Labor Government's support for a separate U.S.-dictated peace with Japan.
- A demand by Gen. Omar Bradley, chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, for the inclusion of Spain in the Atlantic Alliance, and the "inspection" by the Joint Chiefs of Staff of European "defenses."
- Intervention by President Truman in the Iranian oil situation on behalf of the Anglo-Iranian Oil Co. Truman sent notes to Attlee and to the Persian Prime Minister; State Department says notes were identical but refuses to publish the note to Attlee—because it was delivered by mistake to Premier Mohammed Mosaddegh! Truman's note to Iran opposing Iran's plan for nationalizing Anglo-Iranian Company was backed up by Secretary of State Dean Acheson's statement at the MacArthur hearings that "Communist aggression" in Iran would start war. Acheson understands "Communist aggression" to mean any attempt by the people of a colonial or semi-colonial country to take their affairs in their own hands.
- State Department bans travel by U.S. citizens in Czechoslovakia, thereby renewing its "cold war" reprisals against the People's Democracies.
- Ambassador John E. Peurifoy flies to Greece to place new props under unreliable Greek army, following crisis caused by resignation of egotistical, ambitious old Field Marshall Alexander Papagos.
- Assistant Secretary of State Jessup corraled French and British deputies for three-power maneuver to prevent four-power foreign ministers' meeting. Three-power note invited Soviets to Washington. Soviets accepted, on condition three powers agree to place items of the Atlantic Alliance and U. S. war bases overseas on agenda for consideration of four foreign ministers. Such items fundamental to realistic approach to arms reduction. But State Department communicated to big money press the view that it was Moscow which rejected four-power foreign ministers' meeting.

OTHER PRO-WAR DEVELOPMENTS: World Assembly for Moral Rearmament of the Nations at Mackinac Island, Mich., becomes forum for anti-Soviet, anti-Communist tirades. Moral rearmament movement got official blessing of Nazi steel and iron kings when Adenauer, Wall Street's puppet at Bonn, paid it "tribute" of having laid basis for the Schuman Steel and Coal Cartel!

In Yugoslavia, under pretext of fighting bureaucracy, Tito's minister of interior Alexander Rankovich outlines new moves for crushing sympathy of people for Soviet Union, admits 8,403 persons have been arrested and sentenced in last three years for sympathy with Soviet Union and People's Democracies.



DISTINGUISHED CHICAGOANS turned out last week to honor Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, leader of the peace movement in the U.S. at receptions in the Loop and on the South Side. Shown at the Hamilton Hotel affair are (left to right): Prof. Robert Morss Lovett, Dr. DuBois, Marcel Scherer, Prof. Philip Morrison, Ernest DeMaio.

1,000 Rallies to Urge Korea Peace

By Carl Hirsch

CHICAGO.

OUT OF CHICAGO came an appeal for the kind of people's action that will turn peace rumors into a peace reality. The appeal was issued by sponsors of the American People's Peace Congress, the great nationwide gathering which opens here June 29. The

message called for three weeks of intense popular campaigning for an immediate end to the Korean conflict.

"It is this kind of action," declared a peace congress spokesman, "that can bring into life the Johnson resolution for the ending of the war in Korea on its first anniversary, June 25."

"On every side, throughout the land, the people speak for peace," the sponsors declared. "The results of the Gallup Poll, the resolutions of major religious denominations, the Quaker report, the more than 1,500,000 ballots circulated by the American Peace Crusade—these are but a few of the manifold expressions of the insistence on peace."

It was pointed out that the broad expressions of support for the Johnson resolution open new possibilities for forcing the hand of the U. S. government.

IN A PROGRAM OF ACTION adopted by the APC sponsors meeting, it was urged that every expression of support for the Johnson resolution be secured, and that all forms of pressure be directed at members of the U. S. Senate to pass the Johnson proposals for peace.

The sponsors called for:

- One thousand peace rallies throughout the nation, to be held before the opening of Peace Congress on June 29.

- Prayers for peace at churches and synagogues, especially on the weekend of June 23-24.

- Noontime observances and memorial ceremonies on Monday, June 25, in the mines, factories, farms, schools and homes.

"We firmly believe that it's possible to bring about the end of the Korean war now," declared APC co-director Abbott Simon, "and beyond that, to bring about a successful Five Power meeting to settle many areas of tension and bring about a durable peace."

THE SPONSOR'S MEETING, which brought together some of the outstanding peace leaders in the nation, gave special emphasis to the tremendous role of the Negro people in the developing peace movement.

Referring to what he called the "post-McGee period," Thomas Richardson, APC co-director, spoke of the "restlessness, bitterness and anger" which has been aroused in the nation over the growing terrorism against the Negro people.

"The peace congress will become in the minds of the Negro people that organized effort which hits at the source of their problems," Richardson declared, "and it is possible to add great strength to the peace movement by drawing to it these seasoned fighters against oppression."



2 Congressmen Join Backers of Peace Move

TWO MEMBERS OF CONGRESS this week gave their backing to the Johnson resolution (Senate Res. 140) adding to the general support for this peace move that is growing

throughout the country as the first anniversary of the outbreak of the war in Korea approaches.

One was Sen. John M. Butler (R-Md.), who subscribed to the cease-fire resolution introduced by Sen. Edwin C. Johnson (D-Colo.) and added "I certainly support a proposal to stop the killing of American soldiers in Korea."

The other was Rep. Byron G. Rogers (D-Colo.) who, answering a constituent's letter that he support the Johnson resolution, wrote: "I am in favor of any action that will bring about an effectual peace."

SUPPORT for the Johnson resolution has previously been expressed by Sen. Robert Hendrickson (D-NJ).

The executive boards of seven locals of the Joint Board Fur Dressers and Dyers Union and the membership of Local 848 of the AFL's Painters also went on record favoring the Johnson resolution this week.

Sen. Butler's endorsement was made public by Dr. Ruth Bleier, chairman of the Maryland Committee for Peace. She said that Sen. Butler's letter, sent in reply to a wire asking for support of the Johnson resolution, "is the first

breakthrough achieved by the Baryland campaign to end the war June 25 sweeping Baltimore and the country."

Dr. Bleier said that Butler's pledge was in response to popular peace demands and added that the committee she heads will now intensify its campaign to bring about passage of the Johnson resolution.

REP. ROGERS told his Denver constituent: "My thought is that we should get out of the war as soon as possible, and stay out."

"While it might be true," he wrote, "that Sen. Johnson's plan is not perfect, nevertheless I am in favor of any action that will bring about an effectual peace."

His letter is being circulated by the Denver Peace Council.

Sen. Butler wrote that, "certainly I favor the Johnson resolution or any other resolution that will bring about an honorable peace."

He added that "while I do not believe in appeasement or any treaty or agreement that will bind the United States to give way in its determination to battle communism, I certainly will support a proposal to stop the killing of American soldiers in Korea."

Volpe Still Trying to N. Y. Negro Labor Council Railroad Trenton 6 Launched at Big Parley

By Abner W. Berry

TRENTON, N. J.

PROSECUTOR MARIO H. VOLPE is a tenacious man with a busy electric chair as his purpose. As the chief representative of the State of New Jersey in Mercer County he is nearing the end of his third try to convict and electrocute six Negroes charged with killing William Horner, 72, in his second-hand store on Jan. 27, 1948.

The nine-week trial in 1948 resulted in death sentences for the six defendants, but the State Supreme Court upset the convictions and gave Volpe the job of doing a cleaner legal job. Now for 14 weeks he has done his best with some assistance from Superior Court Judge Ralph J. Smalley.

The fact that the chubby little prosecutor lacks evidence against the defendants must worry him, but he has shown no signs of giving up. Moreover, he has seemed to weather all the logical attacks on his case with the armor of the law and his lack of evidence with "confessions" and depositions.

VOLPE SEEMS unruffled when one after another of his theories of the alleged crime are punctured. He refused to withdraw from evidence as the "murder weapon" a Royal Crown Cola bottle when that was proven by a Royal Crown executive to have been in a warehouse until June, 1950, one and one-half years after the murder. He has answered iron-bound alibis of three defendants—McKinley Forrest, John McKenzie and Horace Wilson—by implying that they could have absented themselves from their jobs long enough to have done a robbery without being missed. In this, the prosecutor brushes aside the fact that documents place the three men at least eight miles apart one hour before the alleged crime.

This week when defense attorneys asked Volpe to say which of two bottles—one of them a Step-Up soda bottle—was the "murder weapon," the prosecutor declared in court:

"I'm not characterizing the murder weapon." He went on to say that the jury could "deduce from the evidence and the facts" which was the weapon used. In the 1948 trial the men were convicted on the basis of having used the Step-Up bottle.

THE ONLY TIME Volpe betrayed a sense of frustration was when he face Dr. Frederic Wertham, the noted psychiatrist. Dr. Wertham called Volpe's "confessions" "induced fiction" . . . stage managed by the police. And the noted psychiatric consultant went on to analyze the questions and answers contained in the "confessions" and explained to the jury in detail why the frightened defendants had answered the way they had.

On cross-examination Volpe asked Dr. Wertham whether he thought the officials had "deliberately" framed the defendants. The psychiatrist answered that he would not say "deliberately" was the word; he preferred, he said, the word "haphazardly." Volpe came off second but in his tiff with Dr. Wertham and he was visibly weary, his weariness almost matching the interest of the jurors.

But this week, on rebuttal, the state's case ground on, with Volpe still putting forth his stale contentions. A defense witness, John Bethea, was put on by the defense to prove that the police had just arrested any six Negroes. Bethea said he was known as "Long John," a name mentioned in the "confessions," but that he had never been questioned in the Horner case. Bethea said he knew Chancey Birch. There is a

"Chancy" mentioned in the "confession."

But despite these disturbing factors, Volpe is going doggedly about his legal chores to get the "chair" for Collis English, Ralph Cooper, McKinley Forrest, Horace Wilson, James Thorpe and John McKenzie.

Will Sing at Peace Festival



Singing with Paul Robeson (center) at the Peace Festival on Friday night, June 15, at Manhattan Center, 34th St. and 8th Ave., are (left to right): Ernie Lieberman, Laura Duncan, Osborne Smith and Betty Sanders. The festival will salute the national peace congress to be held in Chicago June 29 to July 1. Sponsors of the festival are American Women for Peace, 1186 Broadway, Room 330.

Consumers Battle for Real Price Rollback

WHILE THE SO-CALLED "price war" affecting "fair trade" merchandise was stealing the headlines this week organized consumers were battling on the political and legislative front to win real cuts in the prices of everyday necessities for all the people.

More than 200 New Yorkers went to Washington to demand immediate passage of legislation to protect tenants and consumers. Organized by the New York City Tenant, Welfare and Consumer Council, the delegates represented church, civic and trade union groups from New York, Chicago, Newark, Detroit and Atlanta.

THE PROGRAM presented to Congressional leaders demanded a rollback in prices 15 percent below June 15, 1950 levels; federal rent controls, to include New York State; restoration of a full housing program and a \$500,000,000 appropriation for new low-rent projects; no increase in taxes for earning under \$5,000; no wage freeze and a rescheduling of maximum rentals for public proet tenants. Petitions urging President Truman to pass this program will be presented to President Truman.

The much-touted "price war" which was aimed principally at reducing heavy inventories in department stores brought on by falling sales because of high prices was reported on the wane in less than a week's going. This gives ample proof that even the funds of bargain-hunters is running low.

DEPARTMENT STORES used a recent Supreme Court ruling on "fair trade" item to unload their inventories which were reaching critical heights. The Wall Street Journal, a big business organ, re-

ported last week that inventories were 29 percent over last year.

Despite the reductions in certain items more than 90 percent of the merchandise in the stores remained at their present high levels.

Fred Lazarus, Jr., president of the Federated Department Stores, Inc., said this week that "The current situation is actually the result of an attempt to lead the public into believing that prices in one store are generally lower than another. This just isn't true." He said the present "price war" was a revival of the old practice of "loss leader selling" which is the method of marking down the price of a certain few items in order to sell all kinds of goods whose prices have not been cut. His Federation included some of the stores in New York City which were in the "price war."

SMALL STORE OWNERS have been vociferous in their attacks on the large department stores' "price war" tactic claiming that it would drive the small retailer out of business. A Queens druggist has obtained a show-cause order why a temporary injunction should not be issued to restrain Macy's from further price cutting of "fair trade" items.

While a handful of consumers stand to gain from the "price war" while it lasts and department stores are happy to report a sizable increase in sales the general public can only succeed in winning effective price cuts through organized action.

THE NEW ORGANIZATION OF NEGRO WORKERS—the Greater New York Negro Labor Council—reached its first goal on the day of its convention this week. Over 600 members were brought into the new council, 510 alone by Local 475, United Electric Workers, as the convention charted widened campaigns to break down jimcrow bars in industry.

The convention which launched the council under its new name and constitution, Friday and Saturday, drew 405 delegates from 71 local AFL, CIO and independent unions, and 41 organiza-

tions. They were supported, in turn, by over 6,000 New Yorkers who jammed the Golden Gate ballroom Friday night to hear Paul Robeson at the council-sponsored peoples' concert.

THE COUNCIL had set a goal of 500 members by the time of its convention. When Cliff Cameron, business manager of Local 475, announced that 510 members alone had been brought in by his local, the convention objective of 10,000 members by next year was brought closer to realization.

Cameron explained that the experiences of his union revealed that Negro workers "are the most valiant fighters, fighting under conditions that white people can never feel or understand." He said Local 475 backed the organization of Negro workers because union leaders everywhere "must align themselves with the colored people throughout the world" to aid in beating back reactionaries and their slave and starvation policies.

Cameron was given a standing ovation after he announced that Local 475 had surpassed its original goal of 400 and declared that all union leaders and members "must be judged not by speeches, but by action."

THE ACTION was mapped out in campaigns to:

- Organize 10,000 Negro workers into the council by August, when a national Negro Labor Council Convention is scheduled.
- Break down the walls of discrimination in the building trades, printing and other liv-white in-

dustries. A program to register Negro and Spanish speaking men and women for such jobs, and for training was established.

- Improve the hiring and job conditions of "the 70 percent of employed Negro women in New York City who are forced into domestic work."

- Struggle for upgrading and promotion of Negro workers in all sections of industry.

- Fight for a program of production for peace, not war, to supply housing, hospitals, schools and parks for all people.

"A COMMITTEE OF 100," representing all unions and organizations, was elected to press the council's campaigns under the direction of Ferdinand Smith, executive secretary; Ewart Guinier, chairman, and Roy McLeod, elected to the new post of Director of Organization and Fair Employment Practices.

Guinier and Smith outlined the council's programs after detailing the activities of the Harlem Trade Union Council for the past two years. They said the council, by changing its outlook to one of building a mass organization of Negro workers was taking an historic step.

Revels Cayton, elected second vice-president of the new council, told why. "The Negro people are moving into battle position to fight for their rights. They're not going to bend a knee. And they are asking the white people: 'Are you going with us into the front line or not?' That's the new yardstick of Negro and white unity."



PAUL ROBESON



FERDINAND SMITH

Fraternalists Sponsor Urge Minimum Wage Cultural Evening

PHILADELPHIA.—An evening of dance, drama and song will be presented by the Jewish Young Fraternalists at the New Century Auditorium, 124 S. 12th St., Saturday, June 9, 8:30 p.m.

The program will feature the New Jewish Dance Group, led by Elfrieda Mahler, the Fraternal Players and a choral group.

A new work, Seeds of Yesterday, will be introduced along with Coal Patch Ballads (a modern dance suite), and The Informer, a play by Berch told Brecht, and other numbers.

Admission at box office: Adults, \$1 (tax incl.) and youth, 65 cents (tax incl.).

Bus Drivers Win

WASHINGTON, Pa.—Some 180 drivers and 80 others at the Blue Ridge Bus Lines' Western Division got an eight-cent increase in a new one-year contract, retroactive to

Urge Minimum Wage

PITTSBURGH.—AFL leaders in this area are urging unions to demand passage of a bill sponsored by Assemblyman John Mazza, Washington County Republican, for a 75-cent-an-hour minimum wage in Pennsylvania for all workers over 21 years old. Time-and-a-half pay would be mandatory for all hours worked over 40 a week.

The AFL action on the minimum wage situation could open up discussion in the local unions on the status of legislation concerning labor in the State Assembly if progressives would but take advantage of the opportunity.

May 1. Wages may be renegotiated Nov. 1.

Employees who wish to withdraw from the company's pension plan will receive an additional four cents an hour raise. A "flash" strike of 22 of the drivers, who reported "sick," brought the company around in a hurry.

LETTERS TO EDITORS BREAK BOYCOTT ON PEACE MOVE

Bar Negroes As Nominees

PITTSBURGH.—Both the Democratic and Republican parties have given the brush-off to efforts to get Negro candidates in the primaries. The Negro vote is a decisive factor and the Negro community has become politically very articulate.

The Democratic machine of Mayor David Lawrence would not even consider the nomination of a Negro. The Republicans are split into several bitterly warring factions, none of which would officially endorse a Negro for office.

Two Negroes, however, have filed in the Republican primary, which has turned out to be a free-for-all.

Thomas L. Daly, Sr., a retired contractor filed for County Commissioner. He has been an unsuccessful candidate for Republican nomination to the State Assembly. Of the three commissioners to be elected, two must be from the majority and one, from the minority party.

William P. Young, public relations officer for the Lookhart Iron & Steel Co., of McKees Rocks, filed for City Council. The Pittsburgh Courier had predicted the Republicans would slate a Negro for Council, as they did in the last municipal election. Young, however, is one of seventeen candidates and is running pretty much on his own. This is his first venture into politics.

C of C Asks for State Sales Tax

PITTSBURGH.—The Chamber of Commerce has come out for a retail sales tax as the "only logical answer" to finance the state budget. Gov. Fine has repeatedly declared that the defeat of his state income tax bill leaves a sales tax as the only alternative.

The raising of the sales tax issue at this juncture when the legislature is in a deadlock over the method of financing the state budget is a warning that powerful forces are moving to shift a still greater proportion of the tax burden on the working people of Pennsylvania.

Lewis to Head Dope Smashers

PITTSBURGH.—Assistant District Attorney Loran L. Lewis, who as prosecutor of the frameup against the two Communist leaders, Andy Onda and Jim Dolsen, here is in a position to boost his candidacy for the Democratic primary nomination for District Attorney, has been designated by District Attorney William S. Rauber to head a "dope-smashing" campaign in Allegheny County.

The appointment is obviously designed to push Lewis forward in the role of defender of public morals and welfare and an attempt to boost his prestige as against that of his opponent in the primary, County Court Judge Francis J. O'Connor, who has a big Democrat following.

As a cog in the Lawrence Democratic machine, Lewis has been the beneficiary of alliances between Democratic politicians and gangs of number racketeers, horse racing touts, houses of prostitution and other groups engaged in criminal activities. Investigations by the State Attorney General and exposures in the newspapers, particularly the *Post-Gazette*, have revealed these.

PITTSBURGH.—The first information which the people of this city and Western Pennsylvania generally received from the three Pittsburgh dailies *The Press*, *Post-Gazette* and *Sun-Telegraph* of the resolution by U. S. Senator Edwin C. Johnson for the ending of the war in Korea, came from identical letters sent each of the papers by Rev. John Evans, temporary chairman of the Pittsburgh Peace Crusade.

The letters were as follows: The first positive proposal from a public official to end the slaughter in Korea has been made by Senator Edwin C. Johnson (of Colorado) in the form of a resolution introduced into the Senate May 17 calling for a cease fire and armistice on the part of all participants on June 25.

This expresses the deep desire of possibly a majority of the American people that the time has come for us to take the initiative in stopping this terrible bloodshed.

Senator Johnson's resolution deserves the support of all of us who feel that only more suffering can result from the continued fighting in Korea.

Please let him know if you support his resolution.

REV. JOHN EVANS, Temporary Chairman, Pittsburgh Peace Crusade, 1110 Resaca Place, Pittsburgh, 12, Pa.

The letters appeared in the "Letters to the Editor" column.

Only the *Post-Gazette* included the last sentence: Please let him (Sen. Johnson) know if you support his resolution. Only the *Pittsburgh Press* included Rev. Evans' address. Only the *Sun-Telegraph* included his title: Temporary Chairman, Pittsburgh Peace Crusade. Interesting omissions;

Readers who wish to help in the Peace Crusade should get in touch with Rev. Evans for material on the movement and advice on how to set up groups in their community or within their organization. His address is: 1110 Resaca Place, Pittsburgh 12, Pa. Phone AL 1-6270.

The Crusade is concentrating now on delegates to the American People's Congress for Peace, to be held in Chicago June 29-July 1.

PITTSBURGH FRAMEUP

(Continued from Page 1)

He faces further operations.

Judge Henry X. O'Brien and several jurors have been sick from time to time during the trial, causing many delays. And William Wettach, 62-year-old court stenographer, died suddenly at home one morning from a heart attack after several exhausting court sessions. He had been trying to keep up with Musmanno's hysterical diatribes against the Communist Party, which were delivered at machine gun speed.

Other stenographers have been unable to decipher Mr. Wettach's shorthand symbols. Three half days of Musmanno's ravings and three half days of court rulings thus remain untranscribed on the court record.

The prosecutor has presented only two kinds of evidence about Onda and Dolsen:

1. That they opposed President Truman's reckless, imperialist intervention in Korea;

2. That they sold or distributed peace literature and Marxist classics. The Marxist works include the Communist Manifesto, written in 1848, and Lenin's famous study of Imperialism, *The Last Stage of Capitalism* (1916).

These "forbidden" books have been found in the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh for more than a generation. And library records show that they have been read by many scores of persons in the steel city.

The prosecutor has used only two main witnesses in five months. The five were Musmanno and four from the FBI stable. The four

stoop pigeons include:

Matt Cvetic, who was hired by the FBI after he got in trouble in the courts for beating up his sister-in-law.

Manning Johnson, who admitted in court that he had lied under oath in previous court cases;

Paul Crouch, who made the fantastic boast that he used to advise a Russian field marshal on political "infiltration" tactics; and

Charles Baxter, former seaman, who forgot his stoop pigeon role under cross examination by McTernan and testified at length about the effectiveness of the Communist Party in improving the conditions of the working people. He gave special attention to Onda's effectiveness as an unemployed workers leader in Ohio.

None of these witnesses testified against Onda and Dolsen, and none of them dealt with the 1948-1950 period covered by the "sedition" indictment.

The frameup is being conducted under the thought-control State "sedition" act.

This fascist-like measure was passed in 1919 by a bare majority over the bitter protest of the American Federation of Labor.

Hundreds of local unions of the United Mine Workers denounced the vicious bill as a labor-busting measure.

And 1,000 coal miners came to Harrisburg to protest in person. They were led by Tom Kennedy, then president of District 7 of the UMW in the anthracite region and later national secretary of the union.

Blasts IUE-Westinghouse Contract on 9-Cent Raise

By James H. Dolsen

EAST PITTSBURGH, Pa.—Local 601, United Electrical Workers Union, Independent, blasted the new contract signed by the CIO International Union of Electrical Workers with the Westinghouse Electric Corp. and charged "direct collusion" between that union and the company.

Don't Forget Them!

PITTSBURGH.—Do not forget that a friendly note is highly prized by those unjustly imprisoned. There are now the following victims of frameup convictions in connection with labor activities in Western Pennsylvania.

Confined in the Allegheny County Workhouse, Blawnox, Pa.: Nathan Albert, Harry W. Truitt, Jr.; Lester Peay, and John F. Allen.

In the Western Penitentiary, Pittsburgh, Pa., there is Robert T. Smith.

Why not put them on your mailing list for a letter every month?

Machinists Welfare Plan

PITTSBURGH.—Hundreds of machinists in Western Pennsylvania will receive health and social welfare benefits in an area-wide plan being worked out between the AFL International Association of Machinists and employers. Some 35,000 union machinists in this and other adjacent areas would be covered eventually, according to IAM Vice-President Ernest R. White.

Benefits would include life insurance, accidental death benefits, and hospital, surgical and polio benefits. The plan would be operated by an "Employee Welfare and Pension Planning Co.," jointly by trustees from the union and the employers.

Miners Sue Margiotti

PITTSBURGH.—Settlement as a result of suits in the District Federal Court by the United Mine Workers Union against coal companies owned by former State Attorney General Charles J. Margiotti for overdue tonnage royalties for the union's Welfare and Retirement Fund brought about \$100,000 to the organization.

The resolution emphasized the "surrender" by IUE president James B. Carey of the right to a wage-reopening next September and accused him of giving this up for the concession of a union shop arrangement under which the IUE would rake in the dues. The UE statement warned that the contract had been "negotiated privately" by Carey and Philip Murray, president of the CIO.

The UE declaration branded the agreement as "a last ditch attempt by Carey, Murray and Westinghouse to escape from a Labor Board election, now due under the petition and proof filed by the UE."

Urging Westinghouse workers to refuse to ratify the contract, the UE pointed out that employees at 20 Westinghouse plants where it is the representation agent have rejected the nine-cent raise with its accompanying conditions. The AFL International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, representing about 5,500 Westinghouse workers; the AFL Patternmakers Union, which represents that craft at some plants, and the Federation of Independent Westinghouse Salaried Workers Union, with some 16,000 members, have all turned down the increase as totally inadequate.

THE IUE CONTRACT was signed last weekend but must still be ratified by the 58,000 workers for whom it is bargaining agent. The nine-cent-an-hour pay raise is conditional upon approval by the Wage Stabilization Board, since half of it is over the present 10 percent limit on raises. The raise is also conditioned by the company's success in getting the Price Stabilization Office to allow its inclusion in the corporation's cost-of-production, which is the base from which control prices are calculated.

President Carey of the IUE had represented the CIO in hearings recently before the Senate Banking and Currency Committee in Washington. In his testimony he charged that Big Business was trying to "bribe the unions to share the loot" in their efforts to destroy price control by passing wage increases on to the consumers. The UE resolution points out that Carey has done precisely the thing he warned at the hearing.

A spokesman for Westinghouse is quoted in the Pittsburgh Press as having restated after the signing of the contract that "unless we (Westinghouse) are able to include the pay increase in our base costs for determination of ceiling prices, we will not grant the nine-cent increase. The issue is as simple as that!"

IT IS CLEAR that the main object of Carey and Murray has not been to obtain the maximum possible wage increase and betterment of working conditions for Westinghouse workers but that it has been to secure a stranglehold

Packing Raise

PITTSBURGH.—Approximately 1,300 workers in four local meat packing concerns have been granted a nine-cents-an-hour raise subject to Wage Stabilization Board approval. A brief strike of the night force at the Oswald & Hess plant on the Northside hastened the settlement.

The agreement provides also an additional two-cents-an-hour, if and when the board raises the ceiling on wage increases.

The WSB approval of a nine-cents-an-hour increase by the "Big Four" meat packers affected about 800 workers in local plants of Armour's and Swifts.

for the CIO-IUE over the workers in the electrical industry.

This conclusion is confirmed by the Pittsburgh Press, bitter enemy of the UE. "Both the signing of an agreement and the granting of the union shop," it quotes observers as saying, "will be of immeasurable political advantage to the IUE."

The paper points out that the NLRB under its regulations may decide that the new contract bars a further representation election until next year. The UE has already filed its application for such an election at the East Pittsburgh plant with its 13,000 production workers.

"By that time (next year), with the union shop as a means of consolidating its position," the Press hopes, "the IUE-CIO should be strong enough to turn back any threat by the UE." There is no doubt that this hope expresses also the objective of the Mellon-dominated Westinghouse management, which has always viciously fought the UE.

THE UNION SHOP accorded the IUE is like that established by the CIO Auto Workers Union in General Motors plants. New employees are required to join the union at the end of a 45-day probationary period. Present IUE members must keep up their membership during the life of the contract to Oct. 1, next year. Present employees not IUE members may remain non-members if they choose.

Before the modified union shop is instituted the National Labor Relations Board, according to the Taft-Hartley law, must hold elections in the 22 Westinghouse plants for which the IUE is bargaining agent.

THE NINE-CENT INCREASE will be retroactive to April 16, if and when approved by the WSB. If, however, such approval is not given by July 2, wage negotiations are to be resumed. If by July 16 there is no agreement the union will be free to strike for demands.

No reopening in wages or salaries is provided until next February.

The nine-cent hike would bring average hourly rates in IUE-represented plants to \$1.83, the scale now received in General Electric shops by operation of the cost-of-living escalator in the contract. Salaried employees would get a raise of \$3.60 a week on the basis of a 40-hour week.

Westinghouse had offered the nine-cent raise on May 2 to all the unions. They had all, including the IUE, rejected it as inadequate and because of its tieup by the corporation with approval by the OPS for price control purposes.

THE UE, REPRESENTING some 17,000 Westinghouse workers, has been demanding a 32-cent an hour raise on the basis that the \$78,000,000 net profit of the company last year showed such a demand was justified.

The AFL Electrical Workers Union through president Dan W. Tracy rejected the nine-cent proposal as "hedged by conditions inadequate and unsatisfactory." He stated his members were being "prepared for economic action after June 13," expiration date of their contracts.

The Federation of Westinghouse Independent Salaried Unions wants a raise percentage-wise that would maintain the salary differentials between various jobs. It also wants raises retroactive to April 1.

1,000 Rallies to Urge Korea Peace

— See Page 2 —

COURT ACTION ON COMMUNISTS HIT AS BLOW TO LIBERTY

Rehearing Urged; New York and St. Louis Papers Rap Decision

— See Pages 3, 4 and 5 —



THE ELEVEN COMMUNIST LEADERS (seated, from left to right): Robert Thompson, Henry Winston, Eugene Dennis, Gus Hall and John Williamson. (Standing): Jack Stachel, Irving Potash, Carl Winter, Benjamin J. Davis, John Gates and Gilbert Green.

the week abroad

-----by John Pittman

People's Front Gains in Italy

By John Pittman

OF 2,133,000 BALLOTS cast in Sicily last Sunday for 90 four-year-term representatives to the regional parliament, the Communists and Left Socialists won 30.2 percent, as compared with 20.9 percent in 1948, will have 30 seats—the same number won by the Christian Democrats, whose strength declined from the 1948 vote. Other rightwing parties, including the pro-fascist Social Movement (MSI) took the remainder of the vote. Thus, as in the municipal elections held last week in the 28 provinces of northern Italy, the pro-peace parties increased substantially their popular vote.

In Eire also, elections showed people are turning from the tweedledee-tweedledum parties, De Valera's Fianna Fael and John A. Costello's Fine Gael. The Costello coalition was returned to office, but Labor and Independents must be reckoned with.

In Puerto Rico, the attempt by Gov. Munoz-Marin to foist an empty "Constitution" on the people by way of a fraudulent referendum was succeeding despite a large absentee and "No" vote. For instance, although in 1948 of 600,000 registered voters, 580,000 voted, in the "referendum" results from 68 election districts out of 77 showed that of 777,399 registered voters, 330,983 voted for the "Constitution," 90,062 opposed it, and 256,354 voters abstained.

OTHER PRO-PEACE DEVELOPMENTS abroad included:

An eight-hour march through the streets of Old and New Delhi, India, by a Socialist-led demonstration of 100,000 people protesting Nehru's pro-capitalist, pro-Wall Street orientation. Peace plebiscites on the question of a five-power peace pact were continuing this week to chalk up overwhelming affirmative majorities in all countries of the New World, were making headway despite opposition of governments and pro-war organizations in West Europe, the British Dominions and in some countries of Latin America. The German Democratic Republic conducted a plebiscite on the remilitarization of Germany and received an overwhelming "No" vote. Chairman Mao Tse-tung of the Chinese Central Government continued to receive congratulations on the peaceable liberation of Tibet and the agreement solving the century-old problems of the Tibetan nationality.

BUT THE Truman Government this week created more obstacles to the fight for peace in the United States while speeding up efforts to spread the Korea war. In the United States, majority decisions of the Supreme Court upholding the Foley Square frame-up of the Communist leaders and their lawyers scuttled the First Amendment of the Constitution and deprived present and future opponents of the war program of the right to legal counsel. This presages an all-out attempt by the government to unite forcibly all sections of the population behind its efforts to spread the war. Such efforts this week included:

- Big new drive by U. S. forces in Korea to reach the Manchurian border again; at MacArthur hearings in Washington, Secretary of State Acheson admitted Taiwan (Formosa) is Chinese, but reiterated U. S. Government's determination to keep it.
- Another mission by the notorious architect of disaster, John Foster Dulles, this time to London to buy the Labor Government's support for a separate U.S.-dictated peace with Japan.
- A demand by Gen. Omar Bradley, chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, for the inclusion of Spain in the Atlantic Alliance, and the "inspection" by the Joint Chiefs of Staff of European "defenses."
- Intervention by President Truman in the Iranian oil situation on behalf of the Anglo-Iranian Oil Co. Truman sent notes to Attlee and to the Persian Prime Minister; State Department says notes were identical but refuses to publish the note to Attlee—because it was delivered by mistake to Premier Mohammed Mosaddegh! Truman's note to Iran opposing Iran's plan for nationalizing Anglo-Iranian Company was backed up by Secretary of State Dean Acheson's statement at the MacArthur hearings that "Communist aggression" in Iran would start war. Acheson understands "Communist aggression" to mean any attempt by the people of a colonial or semi-colonial country to take their affairs in their own hands.
- State Department bans travel by U.S. citizens in Czechoslovakia, thereby renewing its "cold war" reprisals against the People's Democracies.
- Ambassador John E. Peurifoy flies to Greece to place new props under unreliable Greek army, following crisis caused by resignation of egotistical, ambitious old Field Marshall Alexander Papagos.
- Assistant Secretary of State Jessup corralled French and British deputies for three-power maneuver to prevent four-power foreign ministers' meeting. Three-power note invited Soviets to Washington. Soviets accepted, on condition three powers agree to place items of the Atlantic Alliance and U. S. war bases overseas on agenda for consideration of four foreign ministers. Such items fundamental to realistic approach to arms reduction. But State Department communicated to big money press the view that it was Moscow which rejected four-power foreign ministers' meeting.

OTHER PRO-WAR DEVELOPMENTS: World Assembly for Moral Rearmament of the Nations at Mackinac Island, Mich., becomes forum for anti-Soviet, anti-Communist tirades. Moral rearmament movement got official blessing of Nazi steel and iron kings when Adenauer, Wall Street's puppet at Bonn, paid it "tribute" of having laid basis for the Schuman Steel and Coal Cartel!

In Yugoslavia, under pretext of fighting bureaucracy, Tito's minister of interior Alexander Rankovich outlines new moves for crushing sympathy of people for Soviet Union, admits 8,403 persons have been arrested and sentenced in last three years for sympathy with Soviet Union and People's Democracies.



DISTINGUISHED CHICAGOANS turned out last week to honor Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, leader of the peace movement in the U.S. at receptions in the Loop and on the South Side. Shown at the Hamilton Hotel affair are (left to right): Prof. Robert Morss Lovett, Dr. DuBois, Marcel Scherer, Prof. Philip Morrison, Idell Umbles, Ernest DeMaio.

1,000 Rallies to Urge Korea Peace

By Carl Hirsch

OUT OF CHICAGO came an appeal for the kind of people's action that will turn peace rumors into a peace reality. The appeal was issued by sponsors of the American People's Peace Congress, the great nationwide gathering which opens here June 29. The

CHICAGO.

message called for three weeks of intense popular campaigning for an immediate end to the Korean conflict.

"It is this kind of action," declared a peace congress spokesman, "that can bring into life the Johnson resolution for the ending of the war in Korea on its first anniversary, June 25."

"On every side, throughout the land, the people speak for peace," the sponsors declared. "The results of the Gallup Poll, the resolutions of major religious denominations, the Quaker report, the more than 1,500,000 ballots circulated by the American Peace Crusade — these are but a few of the manifold expressions of the insistence on peace."

It was pointed out that the broad expressions of support for the Johnson resolution open new possibilities for forcing the hand of the U. S. government.

IN A PROGRAM OF ACTION adopted by the APC sponsors meeting, it was urged that every expression of support for the Johnson resolution be secured, and that all forms of pressure be directed at members of the U. S. Senate to pass the Johnson proposals for peace.

The sponsors called for:

- One thousand peace rallies throughout the nation, to be held before the opening of Peace Congress on June 29.
- Prayers for peace at churches and synagogues, especially on the weekend of June 23-24.
- Noontime observances and memorial ceremonies on Monday, June 25, in the mines, factories, farms, schools and homes.

"We firmly believe that it's possible to bring about the end of the Korean war now," declared APC co-director Abbott Simon, "and beyond that, to bring about a successful Five Power meeting to settle many areas of tension and bring about a durable peace."

THE SPONSOR'S MEETING, which brought together some of the outstanding peace leaders in the nation, gave special emphasis to the tremendous role of the Negro people in the developing peace movement.

Referring to what he called the "post-McGee period," Thomas Richardson, APC co-director, spoke of the "restlessness, bitterness and anger" which has been aroused in the nation over the growing terrorism against the Negro people. "The peace congress will become in the minds of the Negro people that organized effort which hits at the source of their problems," Richardson declared, "and it is possible to add great strength to the peace movement by drawing to it these seasoned fighters against oppression."



2 Congressmen Join Backers of Peace Move

TWO MEMBERS OF CONGRESS this week gave their backing to the Johnson resolution (Senate Res. 140) adding to the general support for this peace move that is growing throughout the country as the first anniversary of the outbreak of the war in Korea approaches.

One was Sen. John M. Butler (R-Md), who subscribed to the cease-fire resolution introduced by Sen. Edwin C. Johnson (D-Colo) and added "I certainly support a proposal to stop the killing of American soldiers in Korea."

The other was Rep. Byron G. Rogers (D-Colo) who, answering a constituent's letter that he support the Johnson resolution, wrote: "I am in favor of any action that will bring about an effectual peace."

SUPPORT for the Johnson resolution has previously been expressed by Sen. Robert Hendrickson (D-NJ).

The executive boards of seven locals of the Joint Board Fur Dressers and Dyers Union and the membership of Local 848 of the AFL's Painters also went on record favoring the Johnson resolution this week.

Sen. Butler's endorsement was made public by Dr. Ruth Bleier, chairman of the Maryland Committee for Peace. She said that Sen. Butler's letter, sent in reply to a wire asking for support of the Johnson resolution, is the first

breakthrough achieved by the Baryland campaign to end the war June 25 sweeping Baltimore and the country.

Dr. Bleier said that Butler's pledge was in response to popular peace demands and added that the committee she heads will now intensify its campaign to bring about passage of the Johnson resolution.

REP. ROGERS told his Denver constituent: "My thought is that we should get out of the war as soon as possible, and stay out."

"While it might be true," he wrote, "that Sen. Johnson's plan is not perfect, nevertheless I am in favor of any action that will bring about an effectual peace."

His letter is being circulated by the Denver Peace Council.

Sen. Butler wrote that, "certainly I favor the Johnson resolution or any other resolution that will bring about an honorable peace."

He added that "while I do not believe in appeasement or any treaty or agreement that will bind the United States to give way in its determination to battle communism, I certainly will support a proposal to stop the killing of American soldiers in Korea."

What the Supreme Court Scuttled

The Constitution of the United States

Article One (of the Bill of Rights)

Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom

of speech or of the press; or the right of the people peaceably to assemble and to petition the Government for a redress of grievances.

Fight for Peace Goes On, CP Says

Eugene Dennis, general secretary of the Communist Party, issued the following comment on the Supreme Court's decision affirming the Smith Act:

"In an atmosphere of war hysteria, the Truman court majority voted to substitute the Smith thought-control Act for the Constitution's First Amendment, which clearly forbids Congress to make any law abridging the people's right of free speech, press, assembly or worship. Its refusal to consider the case of the lawyers for the 11 Communist leaders strikes a blow at the historic freedom of Americans to their own counsel as well as the right of attorneys zealously to defend their clients and uphold the Constitution.

"The nation is confronted with a clear and present danger—the danger of Wall Street's advanced drive toward war and fascism. The prolongation of American intervention in Korea and the warmakers' efforts to spread it into a world atomic holocaust is a clear and present danger. The establishment of an American police-state in the image of the Smith and McCarran Acts is a clear and present danger. The mad armaments drive and its crushing economic burden upon the working people is a clear and present danger.

"The sole 'guilt' of the Communist leaders is their advocacy of peace and social progress—their opposition to war and fascism. The Communist Party does not now advocate—and never has advocated—the forcible overthrow of the Government. It has worked—and will continue to work—for peace and democracy, for the unity of the people against the atomaniacs, against Labor's foes and against the lynchers of the Negro people.

"It is solely because of this advocacy and activity that the Communist Party is today being persecuted.

"We warn the American people that reaction here, as in Nazi Germany, will not stop with the Communists. Reaction will try to exploit this decision not only to seek to suppress the Communist Party but to smash the trade unions, sharpen the terror against the Negro people and stifle the growing peace movement.

"The Communist Party will apply to the Court for an immediate rehearing. It is confident that millions of Americans in the ranks of labor and the Negro people, and all advocates of peace will support this demand.

"Come what may the Communist Party will continue its efforts to unite the American people against the monopolists and their political puppets seeking to rush our nation into the disaster of a third world war. Come what may, the cause of peace, democracy and social progress will continue to gain supporters and triumph over its enemies."

Court Action Hit As Blow to Liberty

THE EXECUTIVE BOARD of the International Fur and Leather Workers Union unanimously urged a rehearing by the Supreme Court to reverse the majority decision in the case of the 11 Communist leaders. The

fur union was joined in condemnation of the court's 6 to 2 vote upholding the police-state Smith Act by such organizations as the Progressive Party, Civil Rights Congress and American Labor Party.

Among major metropolitan newspapers which attacked the verdict as a fundamental blow at American democratic rights were the New York Post, New York Daily Compass and the St. Louis Post-Dispatch. (See excerpts from their editorials on Page 4.)

VITO MARCANTONIO, state

chairman of the American Labor Party and former Congressman, declared:

"For us to continue as a free nation and a free people, the whole

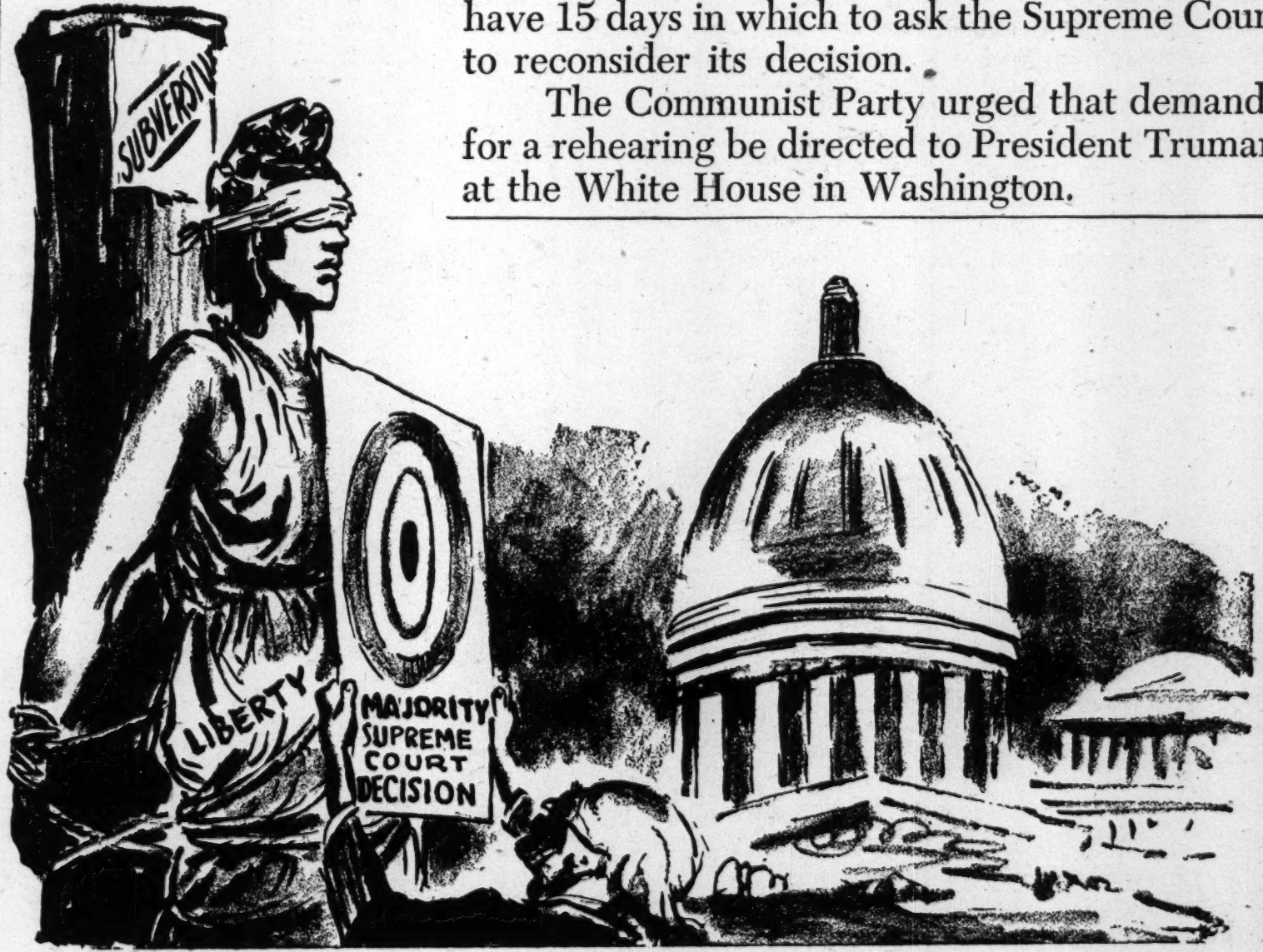
American people must reverse this decision. This patriotic duty is incumbent not alone upon the Communist Party but upon peo-

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Demand Hearing

Attorneys for the Communist Eleven were preparing a petition this week for a rehearing before the Supreme Court. The defendants have 15 days in which to ask the Supreme Court to reconsider its decision.

The Communist Party urged that demands for a rehearing be directed to President Truman at the White House in Washington.



Bill of Rights Scuttled, Two Justices Charge

Supreme Court Justices Douglas and Black dissented from the Supreme Court decision upholding the conviction of the 11 Communist leaders. Justice Black said:

At the outset, I want to emphasize what the crime involved in this case is, and what it is not. These petitioners were not charged with an attempt to overthrow the government. They were not charged with non-verbal acts of any kind designed to overthrow the government. They were not even charged with saying anything or writing anything designed to overthrow the government.

The charge was that they agreed to assemble and to talk and publish certain ideas at a later date; the indictment is that they conspired to organize the Communist Party and to use speech or newspapers and other publications in the future to teach and advo-

cate the forcible overthrow of the government.

No matter how it is worded, this is a virulent form of prior censorship of speech and press, which I believe the First Amendment forbids. I would hold Section 3 of the Smith Act authorizing this prior restraint unconstitutional on its face and as applied.

Nor can I let this opportunity pass without expressing my objection to the severely limited grant of certiorari in this case which precluded consideration here of at least two other reasons for reversing these convictions: (1) the record shows a discriminatory selection of the jury panel which prevented trial before a representative cross section of the communication; (2) the record shows that one member of the trial jury was violently hostile to petitioners be-

fore and during the trial.

Public opinion being what it is, few will protest the conviction of these Communist petitioners. There is hope, however, that in calmer times, when present pressures, passions and fears subside, this or some later court will restore the First Amendment liberties to the high preferred place where they belong in a free society.

Justice Douglas, in his denunciation of the majority decision, said:

"If this were a case where those who claimed protection under the First Amendment were teaching the techniques of sabotage, the assassination of the President, the filching of documents from public files, the planting of bombs, the are of street warfare and the like, I would have no doubts. . . . This case was argued as if

those were the facts . . . but the fact is that no such evidence was introduced at the trial.

" . . . So far as the present record is concerned, what petitioners did was to organize people to teach and themselves teach the Marxist-Leninist doctrine contained chiefly in four books: Foundations of Leninism, by Stalin (1924) The Communist Manifesto, by Marx and Engels (1848); State and Revolution, by Lenin (1917); History of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (B) (1939)," Douglas continued.

"The opinion of the court does not outlaw these texts nor condemn them to fire. . . . But if the books themselves are not outlawed, if they can lawfully remain on library shelves, by what reasoning does their use in a classroom become a crime? . . . The (Smith) act, as construed, requires the

element of intent—that those who teach the creed believe in it.

"The crime then depends not on what is taught but on who the teacher is. That is to make freedom of speech turn not on what is said, but on the intent with which it is said. Once we start down that road we enter territory dangerous to the liberties of every citizen," Douglas declared.

"There was a time in England when the concept of constructive treason flourished. Men were punished not for raising a hand against the king but for thinking murderous thoughts about him. The framers of the Constitution were alive to that abuse and took steps to see that the practice would not flourish here. Treason was defined to require overt acts—the evolution of a plot against the country into an actual project. The present case is

(Continued on Page 6)

Papers Rap Court Decision

THE ST. LOUIS *Post-Dispatch*, the New York *Post* and the New York *Daily Compass* editorially condemned the Supreme Court's approval of the frameup of the 11 Communist leaders as a blow to the liberties of the American people.

The St. Louis *Post-Dispatch* editorial, entitled "Six Men Amend The Constitution," appeared in Tuesday's edition. The text follows:

There is no greater fight in all the world than the right to hold free opinions and to express them without fear of reprisal by those in authority.

This right is the very heart of American democracy. Keep it secure and the free way of life will survive. Take it away and the free way of life will die within itself, whether or not attack ever comes on the outside.

Jefferson, Madison, Mason and the others who started the weak little republic 160 years ago were not afraid of the right to inquire and expound and advocate. By

formal amendment these wise men and their fellow citizens, with great deliberation, wrote into the first article of the Bill of Rights the guarantee that "Congress shall make no law abridging the freedom of speech."

JEFFERSON, the man who wrote the Declaration of Independence, said:

"If there be any among us who wish to dissolve the union, or to change its republican form, let them stand undisturbed, as monuments to the safety with which error of opinion may be tolerated where reason is left free to combat it."

Lincoln, who himself was later to see the country engage in civil war, said on the floor of Congress in 1848:

"Any people anywhere, being inclined and having the power, have the right to rise up and shake off the existing government, and form a new one that suits them better. This is a most valuable and a most sacred right—a right which

we hope and believe is to liberate the world.

"More than this, a majority of any portion of such people may revolutionize, putting down a minority, intermingled with or near about them, who may oppose this movement. Such a minority was precisely the case of the Tories in our own revolution."

WHAT A STRANGE and distressing contrast a century and more present. By now the feeble little nation has grown to be the strongest power in all the world. Yet the successors of Jefferson and Madison in high office are not merely less bold. They even retreat in fear of free exchange of ideas.

This is the context in which the Supreme Court decision in the case of the Communist leaders must be set. Chief Justice Vinson, speaking for himself and Justices Reed, Frankfurter, Jackson, Burton and Minton, leads the gravest departure from the guarantee of freedom of speech in our history.

These six justices say that the Communists by organizing "to teach and advocate the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force and violence created a 'clear and present danger' of an attempt to overthrow the government by force and violence."

They cite no overt acts of force. They present no record of violence.

They find no danger both clear and present through teaching and advocacy alone.

NEVER BEFORE has such a restriction been placed on the right to hold opinions and to express them in the United States of America.

What is important in this case is not what happens to the Communist leaders. As the *Post-Dispatch* said, Oct. 23, 1949, if these defendants have engaged in treason or in criminal conspiracy let them be so charged, tried, convicted and imprisoned. If they ought to be indicted as saboteurs or unregistered foreign agents let the

proper actions be brought under the proper laws. Few can hold a brief for these men or their hateful doctrine of discord and dissension.

What is important in this case is what has now been done internally to our own historic security. The two justices who have the courage to dissent against this self-inflicted wound do so with words that history will mark.

JUSTICE BLACK says: "This is a virulent form of prior censorship of speech and press." Deploing its "watering down" of the First Amendment, the senior justice holds the applied sections of the Smith Act "unconstitutional on their face." Looking to the future he says:

"Public opinion being what it now is, few will protest the conviction of these Communist petitioners. There is hope, however, that in calmer times, when present pressures, passions and fears subside, this or some later court will restore the First Amendment lib-

(Continued on Page 6)

Court Undermined First Amendment

By Rob F. Hall

IN A RULING which condemned 11 Communist leaders to prison, the Supreme Court by a six to two ruling of free speech and press. For a political conviction against a political party on the basis of its ideas and teachings. This was the effect of the decision upholding the legality of the Smith Act under which the 11 were convicted.

The Communist leaders now face five-year jail terms and fines of \$10,000 each, except Robert G. Thompson who got the same fine but only three years. The others are Eugene Dennis, general secretary, and John B. Williamson, Jack Stachel, Benjamin J. Davis, Henry Winston, John Gates, Irving Potash, Gilbert Green, Carl Winters and Gus Hall.

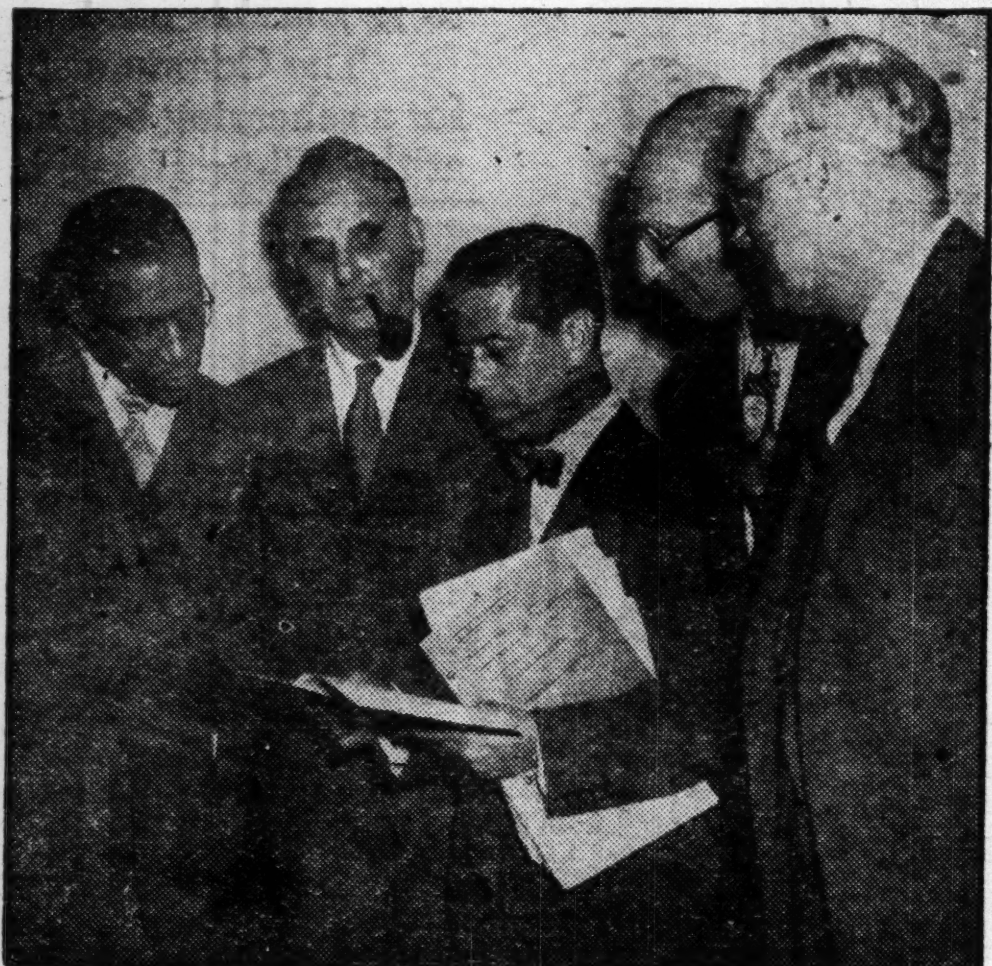
THE HIGH COURT also refused to review contempt of court sentences imposed on the Communist 11's defense attorneys by Judge Harold Medina. Eugene Dennis, who served as his own counsel, Harry Sacher and Richard Gladstein were ordered by Medina to spend six months in jail, while attorneys George W. Crockett, Jr., and A. J. Isserman got four months and Louis F. McCabe, 30 days. The court also turned down an appeal for review of the six-month contempt sentence against Vincent Hallinan, attorney for Harry Bridges, in the union leader's frameup perjury trial.

The court majority admitted that their decision, in the case of the Communist 11, which obviously went counter to the Bill of Rights, was motivated by their conception of U. S. interests in a "world crisis" and the "inflammable nature of world conditions." Vinson was joined by Justices Stanley Reed, Harold Burton and Sherman Minton. Justices Felix Frankfurter and Robert Jackson supported the majority but wrote separate concurring opinions.

FRANKFURTER, in a 45-page dissertation, cautioned against too much dependence on law and "constitutionality" for the protection of civil liberties. He said legislation touching freedom of thought and speech could be a "formidable enemy of the free spirit," and added that

(Continued on Page 6)

WASHINGTON. the Supreme Court by a six to two ruling of free speech and press. For a political conviction against a political party on the basis of its ideas and teachings. This was the effect of the decision upholding the legality of the Smith Act under which the 11 were convicted.



THE LAWYERS for the Communist 11, l. to r., Louis F. McCabe, Abraham Isserman, Harry Sacher, Richard Gladstein and George W. Crockett, Jr. The lawyers themselves face prison sentences because of the determined and vigorous defense they carried on in behalf of the Communist leaders

Prison for Lawyers, Too

THE SUPREME COURT upheld the terrorization and persecution of American lawyers for defending government victims in court, when it refused to review contempt of court convictions against the lawyers for the Communist 11 and of Vincent Hallinan, counsel for trade union leader Harry Bridges. Justices Black and Douglas announced that they would have granted a review to the lawyers.

The lawyers for the Communist 11 at Foley Square were sentenced to jail in October, 1949, in an act of vindictive reprisal by Judge Harold Medina.

The six had been held guilty by Medina of allegedly "obstruct-

ing" the trial when they had actually attempted only to defend their clients to the best of their abilities.

Hallinan was similarly sentenced for "contempt" of court for his defense of Harry Bridges, president of the International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union, in the latter's trial for alleged perjury. At the time that the U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals in San Francisco upheld the verdict against the lawyer last May, Louis Goldblatt, secretary-treasurer of the longshore union declared: "Not only are they framing effective labor leaders, but they are determined to make it impossible for anybody effectively to defend them."

POINT OF ORDER

HIGH AND LOW

By Alan Max

It's been evident for the past hundred years that a low mind often sits on a high court.

How the D. of J. Carried Thru Frameup of 11

By Harry Raymond

THE FRAMEUP of the national Communist leaders, concocted by the Justice Department in a long series of secret sessions of a carefully-picked special Federal Grand Jury, was catapulted into the national political arena on July 20, 1948. On that day, the Grand Jury foreman handed down a sealed indictment charging the 12 members of the party's national board had "conspired." In violation of the flagrantly unconstitutional Smith Act, to teach and advocate "the duty and necessity of overthrowing and destroying the Government of the United States by force and violence."

Party chairman William Z. Foster, Eugene Dennis, the Party's general secretary, and 10 other members of the CP national board were arrested. They pleaded not guilty and were released pending trial on \$5,000 bail each.

THE INDICTMENT and arrest was neatly timed to embarrass the Progressive Party that was then holding its founding convention in Philadelphia. The Truman forces, worried over growing support for the Wallace-Taylor ticket, pointed to the charges against the Communists. They then turned their fire on the Progressive Party and branded it as "criminal" because among the opponents of Wall Street's two old parties and their candidates were the Communists, who joined with all other progressives in supporting the new party.

The case against the Communists, accompanied by an unprecedented outpouring of newspaper and radio hysteria against all who raised their voices against the growing war danger, was utilized at once by the warmongers in an effort to turn the cold war into a hot war. It also became the vehicle on which the McCarran Police-State Act was carried through Congress and finally adopted, striking at the civil rights of all Americans.

THE TRIAL began before Judge Harold R. Medina, Jan. 17, 1949, amid the drumbeat of officially-inspired hysteria designed to in-



MEDINA

flame the public against the defendants and browbeat public protest. As the case opened, large sections of the monopoly press of the land were crying for atomic bomb war against the Soviet Union. The nation was in the throes of a hippodromized, manufactured spy scare. The Taft-Hartley Law was harassing organized labor. Crimes of violence against the Negro people were exploding in the cities and towns. Anti-Semitism mounted.

Foley Square, scene of the trial, resembled a grim armed camp. There were police on horseback, battalions of foot patrolmen, squads of police cars, swarms of plainclothes detectives. The radio blared regularly on the hour that "trouble was expected." The defendants were pre-judged in the public press as men of "force and violence."

DEFENSE attorneys proceeded to challenge the jury set-up under which the trial was to be conducted. For two months the de-

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'HENRY FIELDS DIED HERE'

Demand Action Against Brooklyn Killer-Cop

By John Norman

WILL THE BROOKLYN GRAND JURY bring in a murder indictment against Patrolman Samuel Applebaum, the 73rd Precinct cop who killed Henry Fields Jr. with a single shot after a minor traffic accident May 26? Or will it whitewash the brutal, un-

provoked murder of the 27-year-old Negro father of four children? That was the question looming large in Brownsville this week as the Grand Jury opened its investigation of the Fields murder.

The people weren't waiting for answers. Grimly, with the quiet anger and granite will molded by long years of anti-Negro, anti-Semitic police brutality, they were massing in street demonstrations, writing to Mayor Impellitteri, talking out for justice.

THEY HAVEN'T forgotten the first-flush statement of Assistant District Attorney Louis Andreozzi, issued to the New York Herald-Tribune hours after Fields' murder, that a Grand Jury hearing "will bring the complete story of the shooting into the open and a verdict of justifiable homicide will clear Patrolman Applebaum."

The people know the "complete story." They saw it.

This week, at mass meetings in Brownsville and Bedford-Stuyvesant, they told it out loud as the cops looked on and clenched their nightsticks sullenly.

On Brownsville's Osborn St. a big white "X" was painted in the gutter with the words: "Henry Fields Died Here." On that spot the people, Negro and white, massed in a Civil Rights Congress rally to demand prosecution of Applebaum and compensation for the stricken Fields family.

THE COPS had been out all day and the night before threatening the people, spreading wild rumors about the Fields family, and they had gotten one minister, Rev. Boise Dent, to make a radio broadcast warning the Negro community to avoid the rally.

It didn't work. More than 500 citizens jammed the corner where Henry Fields met death one week before.

They cheered as Mrs. Beatrice Goodloe, Negro CRC leader who was with Mrs. Rosalie McGee at Willie McGee's funeral, issued a stirring call for Negro-Jewish unity, against the killer-cops.

They stood behind Plato Sutherland as he pointed to a cop and thundered: "Aren't you the one who beat up a Negro woman in Canarsie?"—and they smiled grimly as the cop slunk away.

They refused to give a single name or address to the cops—and there were no arrests.

At Hopkinson and Pitkin Aves.,

another rally heard Isidore Axelrod, rank-and-file painters' union leader, speak the Jewish workers' hatred of police terror.

IN BEDFORD-STUYVESANT, another CRC open air meeting brought hundreds out to defy the police intimidation. They cheered Mrs. Hattie Brisbane, community leader, mother of 11 and grandmother of nine, as she tied up the police killings with jimcrow on jobs, housing, schools and the slaughter of colored peoples in Asia.

All over Brownsville, Negroes and Jews were joining the Citizens Committee of 1,000 for Justice in the Case of Henry Fields. The committee, headed by Bishop Reginald Barrows and Rev. A. D. Reeves, reported more than 1,000 had joined in the first three days after it was organized. Headquarters have been set up at First Christ Church, 56 Watkins St., Brooklyn, where funds are being accepted to aid the Fields family.

BISHOP BARROWS and Rev.

Reeves have asked all fair-minded citizens to write to Mayor Impellitteri at New York's City Hall, urging:

- Immediate suspension, arrest and indictment of Patrolman Samuel Applebaum.

- Indemnification by the city for the widow and family of the murdered man.

- Steps to guarantee an end to police brutality in New York.

A thousand shop chairmen of the Furriers Joint Council, representing more than 15,000 union furriers—most of them Jewish—voted unanimously to support the Fields Committee's demands. So did the founding convention of the Greater New York Negro Labor Council, with 76 affiliated local AFL, CIO and independent unions representing more than 400,000 workers.

They—and the people of Brownsville—are determined to give the answer to what's going on in Kings County Court House as the Brooklyn Grand Jury begins its closed-door investigation of the murder of Henry Fields.



AN "X" MARKED THE SPOT on Brooklyn's Osborn Street where Henry Fields Jr., Negro father of four children, was murdered by a Brownsville cop May 26 . . . an "X" and the painted words: "Henry Fields Died Here." Last Saturday the people—more than 500 of them, Negro and white—massed (above) to cover the spot at a protest rally called by the Brownsville Civil Rights Congress. A CRC speaker (top) voices people's demand for prosecution of the guilty cop and compensation for the Fields family.

The Worker

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Why They Are Fearful Men

THERE IS A REMARKABLE SIMILARITY between the U. S. Supreme Court's 6-2 decision falsely defining Socialism as a "criminal conspiracy" and what the German Nazis did on the same subject.

Germany's biggest bankers and industrialists hired the Nazis and resorted to thought-control and terrorism because they were a frightened class. They could no longer trust the people in their use of democratic rights.

The fears—as well as the political aims—of our own Wall Street rulers have the same economic and social roots as the fears of the German bankers. They, too, fear the people.

What are the domestic and world realities which confront the men who dream of an American Empire falsely labeled "world leadership for freedom"?

The reality is that their plans are not going as they would like.

JUST A FEW ITEMS in the recent news:

- Italy is "unreliable" for the planners of another world war. The Communist-Socialist bloc, campaigning for peace with the Soviet Union, is growing. It now gets 40 percent of the votes in Northern cities, and 30 percent in Sicily, being equal in both areas to the Government party.

- France is "unreliable" for the warmakers. The Communist Party is the biggest party, with peace as its central demand. Eisenhower demands French troops; but the French rulers cannot provide them. They fear the people.

- In Asia, Washington's war program has not the slightest support among the people. Nehru's maneuvers prove that. It is the independence achieved by China which inspires Asia. Look at "reliable" Iran. There will be more Iranians in the Middle East. And there are no Russians in Iran, alas, to use as scapegoats.

- The British people are "unreliable" for an anti-democratic, anti-national war of conquest. The maneuvers of the fake "Left" Socialist Aneurhan Bevan show that. On top of that, British profit interests are clashing more and more with Wall Street's invasion of British markets.

- West Europe is balking at Washington's efforts to destroy its trade with the Socialist states. "Marshall Plan" countries, reports the New York Times, estimate that "to make ends meet, Western Europe would have to buy about 17 percent of its imports from Eastern Europe. Last year it bought less than five percent of its imports from Eastern Europe." (June 6, Page 10).

- Fascist Spain is "unreliable" for the warmakers despite 15 years of "anti-Communist" terrorism. Strikes break out in the big cities. Franco's rule rests solely on bayonets and Washington assistance.

THIS IS JUST a random partial list. It omits vast areas of the world—Africa, Australia, India, Brazil, Latin American nations, Puerto Rico, the Philippines, Malaya, Indo-China, etc., etc., where only a madman can claim that the people support a war against the rise of independent or Socialist states.

WASHINGTON'S STATESMEN have the gun and the dollars. But they do not have the people. Despite their efforts, not altogether unsuccessful, to browbeat an acceptance of war as "inevitable," they still face an uneasy, restless, worried, and sceptical nation. The roar of war profits is too great not to be heard amid the weeping of American mothers for their dead sons in Korea.

We do not wish to overlook the great perils. The frightened war-makers are capable of great crimes against the nation and humanity. Unable to run the country's industries for the people, they see their main hope in a world war. But they betray their fears and their weaknesses in their very increase of pressure against the people.

When they shout "Communist conspiracy" they are aiming at cowering all America into obedience. This is what is at stake. And every American, regardless of his creed, should protest the jailing of Communists, and wire President Truman for a rehearing of the Communist case before the Supreme Court.

New York, St. Louis Papers Rap High Court Decision

(Continued from Page 4)
erties to the high preferred place where they belong in a free society."

Justice Douglas joins Justice Black with this memorable protest:

"Never until today has anyone seriously thought that the ancient law of conspiracy could constitutionally be used to turn speech into seditious conduct. Yet that is precisely what is suggested. I repeat that we deal here with speech alone, not with speech plus acts of sabotage or unlawful conduct."

THE LOGICAL consequence of this decision would be for the Department of Justice to order the arrest of everyone who can be said to have taught or advocated the overthrow of the government "by force and violence. It would be to throw perhaps as many as 75,000 or more people behind bars for their political and economic beliefs. After that might come all those who have proposed radical change in the government. Then those who have proposed any change. And so on and on.

What a plight for a nation which is fighting dictatorship on the battlefield and attempts to exemplify the free way of life to the oppressed peoples of the world.

Every American citizen must hope that it may never be necessary to resort to force and violence to defend his liberties. But, in this day when dictators seek to rule the world, every American should contemplate the possibility that under a tyrant's assumption of power the citizen would have no other recourse than to use force and violence in behalf of the freedom which he loved more than his own life.

George Washington, Alexander Hamilton, Edmund Randolph, Henry Lee and many other illustrious men in our history not only taught and advocated overthrow by force and violence but practiced it with arms. Deplore force and violence today though we do, Americans should never forget that this nation was born in bloodshed.

SIX MEN have amended the United States Constitution without submitting their amendment to the states for ratification. That is the nub of this decision.

The Post-Dispatch believes that this unrattified amendment will some day be repealed through reversal by a later Supreme Court decision. The Supreme Court reversed its indefensible child labor decision. It reversed its archaic minimum wage decision. It has reversed itself frankly and fully many times. We believe it will do so again.

Today the Supreme Court accepts the narrow, timid, confused outlook of Fred M. Vinson. Some day it will enlarge its view to embrace the broad and sound conception of freedom in a democracy, as advocated and practiced by the great American and outstanding Republican, Charles Evans Hughes.

Speaking for the Supreme Court the Communist case of De Jonge vs. Oregon in 1937, Chief Justice Hughes said:

"The greater the importance of safeguarding the community from incitements to the overthrow of our institutions by force and violence, the more imperative is the need to preserve inviolate the constitutional rights of free speech, free press and free assembly in order to maintain the opportunity for free political discussion, to the end that government may be responsible to the will of the people and that changes, if desired, may be obtained by peaceful means.

"Therein lies the security of the Republic, the very foundation of constitutional government."

THE DAILY COMPASS and the New York Post vigorously assailed the majority decision of the Supreme Court upholding the

Smith Act and the conviction of the Communist 11. Both urged that the decision not be allowed to stand. "The decision is a victory," declared Ted O. Thacker, editor and publisher of the Compass, "for those who underestimate the strength of democratic freedom and misunderstand its very character."

After giving credence to unfounded lies about Communism, the Compass declared in an editorial entitled, Black, Douglas and Democracy:

"It (the decision) imposes upon us the continuation of the struggle to repeal the Smith Act, amend our Constitution, or both, in order to restore freedom of thought and liberty of speech to the high regard in which it has been held, until now, since our nation was founded in the name of liberty."

THE POST violently anti-Communist, however stressed that "The judges could have affirmed our national pride and confidence in our free institutions. Instead they displayed the timidity of scared politicians. The local Communists have lost a legal skirmish but the Cominform propagandists have won a big battle on the worldwide war of ideas."

"There will be those," continues the Post in its editorial entitled, Miss Liberty's Bad Day in Court, "who say the Communists have no right to claim freedom which they would ruthlessly deny to others. But neither the hypocrisy nor the venality of the Communists has any bearing on the issue; the issue is the preservation of our freedoms, and freedom is meaningful only if it means maximum liberty for ideas we despise."

Every American is "adversely affected" by the majority decision, asserts the Compass, and "every citizen, no matter how orthodox he may proclaim his views to be today, has been placed in the shadow of the prison for his potential deviation from majority opinions tomorrow."

The perils of Communism, claims the Post, "can be met without curbing the right of any American to think and speak as he pleases."

"But now the Court has given its blessing to heresy-hunting," says the Post which has contributed no small portion to the heresy hunting. "Henceforth men's minds may be searched—for 'intent' and for daydreams. Never was it more vital for Americans who value their liberties to speak up against repression. Not only the village idiot is jeopardized by the court's decision."

Comparing the majority ruling against the Communists to the notorious Dred Scott decision which upheld slavery throughout the North and South, the Compass urges that the present-day ruling not be permitted to remain on the books as long as that infamous decision.

FREE NAZIS WHO BURNED SYNAGOGUES

FRANKFURT (ALN).—A German court has acquitted two former Nazi party officials charged with responsibility for destroying the local synagogue and other Jewish-owned property during the nationwide pogroms of 1938. The two, local Nazi leader Hans Krechel and district Nazi leader H. Wernecke, were the only ones in a group of 10 Nazis accused of the crime to be brought to trial. The court ruled that the two probably didn't take part in the actual destruction "because of their prominent positions," although several witnesses testified to having seen them take part.

SIGN NEW CONTRACT

PITTSBURGH (FP).—A 15c hourly pay increase is provided in new contracts signed here by the AFL plasterers' and lathers' unions. Hourly rates will be \$3.02½.

Only \$27,000 Needed In The Worker Drive

Philip Bart, general manager of The Worker, was released from jail pending appeal of conviction on charges of contempt of the House Un-American Committee. Upon release on \$2,000 bail, Bart stressed the need of fulfilling the \$200,000 fund drive which still is about \$27,000 short of completion.

He pointed out that the importance of the Marxist newspaper in the United States grows daily. Its role in the fight for peace is without equal, as is its defense of Constitutional rights. The need to complete the fund drive is imperative, Bart emphasized, in these days of growing fascism.

Court Action Hit How D. of J. Carried Through Frameup of Communist 11

(Continued from Page 3)
ple of all political beliefs. The great task before us is to restore the Constitution."

Former Gov. Elmer Benson of Minnesota, national chairman, and C. B. Baldwin, secretary, of the Progressive Party, declared:

"The majority of the court stand convicted by all people devoted to liberty of ignoring the constitutional guarantees of freedom of thought, freedom of speech and freedom of assembly in bowing supinely to the bipartisan war hysteria in this mockery of justice."

The Progressive Party called on "every citizen, regardless of political faith, to write or wire President Truman insisting that the Supreme Court grant a rehearing to the convicted leaders of the Communist Party in order that everyone's rights be restored."

THE Civil Rights Congress, calling for a rehearing, asserted that "the Supreme Court ruling is the logical outgrowth of the government's unpopular war program. The charge of 'subversive teaching' can now be hurled at any American who speaks up against the unnecessary slaughter of American youth in far-off lands."

Representing every shade of political opinion, 10 leading members of the Fur Workers executive board spoke out against the verdict to the accompaniment of strong applause from their fellow board members. The trade unionists, representing both fur and leather divisions and coming from every section of the U. S., agreed that the court ruling was aimed at the democratic rights of all Americans, and not those of the 11 Communist leaders alone.

1st Amendment

(Continued from Page 4)
"without open minds there can be no open society."

Justice Tom C. Clark did not participate in the decision because he was Attorney General when the case was begun.

The two dissenting members were Justices Hugo Black and William Douglas who held that the majority opinion undermined the first Amendment to the Constitution and pointed out that the 11 were not even charged with any actions aimed at overthrowing the government.

"They were not even charged with saying anything or writing anything designed to overthrow the government," Black said. It is impossible to reconcile past decisions of the Court and the Constitution with the majority opinion, he stressed.

BUS DRIVERS WIN FOUR-DAY STRIKE

PITTSBURGH (FP).—About 120 drivers on the Pittsburgh and New Kensington divisions of the Harmony Bus Short Lines returned to work after a four-day strike in protest against the firing of a fellow employee.

The fired bus driver was placed on a five-day suspension and will be reinstated to his job, Division 1067, Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees (AFL) announced. The company claimed the driver was discharged for "improper reporting of two accidents." Charges against him were "trumped up," union officials said.

(Continued from Page 4)
fense brought in jury lists and other jury data. This evidence showed that for 10 years prior to the trial and at the time of the trial, Negroes, workingmen, men and women of minority political parties were systematically excluded from jury service. Judge Medina rejected the jury challenge.

The case went to trial before a jury which had on it Russell Janney, a writer, who was shown to have expressed hostility against the defendants both before and during the trial.

Only after a hard courtroom battle, during which the defense introduced indisputable evidence that William Z. Foster was suffering from a serious illness, was his case separated from that of his 11 comrades. Foster's hard-hitting testimony assailing the frameup was taken by a stenographer at his bedside. It was read into the trial record by defendant John Gates.

Throughout the trial the judge ruled continually in favor of Prosecutor John F. X. McGohey, whom President Truman elevated to the Federal District Court bench at the conclusion of the trial. Rarely would Judge Medina concede a point to the defense. Medina brushed aside charges of bias and misconduct.

HE IMPRISONED five defendants on contempt charges. Two went to jail because they refused to divulge names, stating they would not act as stoolpigeons for the prosecution. Two defendants were jailed by the irate judge because they arose to protest the jailing of the other two. Defendant Gilbert Green was ordered jailed when he quietly told the court: "I thought we would get a chance to present our case."

Medina crowned his flagrant bias with unprecedented contempt sentences upon the defense lawyers: six months for Richard Gladstein, Harry Sacher and Eugene Dennis, defendant acting as his own counsel; four months for Abraham Isserman and George W. Crockett, Jr., and 30 days for Louis McCabe.

Neither the judge nor prosecutor could hide their mutual aim, that of outlawing the Communist Party, which is a step toward outlawing all political opinion and action not conforming with the policies and practices of the Wall Street masters, the warmakers.

JUDGE MEDINA expressed open and hostile prejudice against the Negro people. This prejudice motivated his special discriminatory treatment of Benjamin J. Davis, then the lone Negro member of the New York City Council, and Henry Winston, a Negro defendant, the Party's national organization secretary.

Despite the fact that Davis was a distinguished member of the Georgia bar, Medina refused to permit him to act as his own attorney when he demanded the right to sum up his case to the jury.

Winston, one of those jailed on the flimsy contempt charge, became seriously ill during the trial. Requests for a recess to permit Winston to recover were bluntly denied by the court. Although suffering severe pain, he was forced by the judge's biased rulings to sit through long hours of the trial when he should have been

confined to a sick bed under care of a physician.

For nine months the right to speak freely and to band together freely in political associations of a person's own choice was on trial in the Foley Square courthouse. The government attacked these freedoms by calling as witnesses 11 professional anti-labor informers and two FBI agents.

THE VERDICT of "guilty," delivered Oct. 14, 1949, was followed by the sentences: five years imprisonment and \$10,000 fine for Eugene Dennis, John B. Williamson, Jacob Stachel, Benjamin J. Davis, Henry Winston, John Gates, Irving Potash, Gilbert Green, Carl Winter and Gus Hall. Robert Thompson, because he held the Distinguished Service Cross, had two years cut off his sentence and was ordered to serve three years in prison and pay a \$10,000 fine.

On June 21, 1950, the Circuit court of Appeals heard attorneys for the Communist leaders argue that their conviction constituted "cynical recruitment of the criminal law for political purposes." On Aug. 1, 1950, the Appeals court upheld the conviction.

Eight justices of the U. S. Supreme Court, Justice Tom Clark being disqualified because as attorney general he brought the action against the Communists, took the case under consideration following a four-hour hearing on Dec. 5, 1950. The court limited arguments to the question of constitutionality of the Smith Act and how it was applied by Judge Medina.

Douglas, Black

(Continued from Page 3)
not one of treason.

"But the analogy is close when the illegality is made to turn on intent, not on the nature of the act. We then start probing men's minds for motive and purpose; they become entangled in the law not for what they did but for what they thought; they get convicted not for what they said but for the purpose for which they said it," Douglas emphasized.

"I repeat that we deal here with speech alone, not with speech plus acts of sabotage or unlawful conduct. Not a single seditious act is charged in the indictment. To make a lawful speech unlawful because two men conceive it is to raise the law of conspiracy to appalling proportions. That course is to make a radical break with the past and to violate one of the cardinal principles of our constitutional scheme," Douglas continued.

Maintaining that the question of "the clear and present danger" which he said was so critical an issue in the case, should have been submitted to the jury, Douglas said: It should also have been backed up with some kind of evidence.

Douglas said the trial record "contains no evidence whatsoever showing that the acts charged, viz., the teaching of the Soviet theory of revolution with the hope that it will be realized, have created any clear and present danger to the country."

Volpe Still Trying to N. Y. Negro Labor Council Railroad Trenton 6 Launched at Big Parley

By Abner W. Berry

PROSECUTOR MARIO H. VOLPE is a tenacious man with a busy electric chair as his purpose. As the chief representative of the State of New Jersey in Mercer County he is nearing the end of his third try to convict and electrocute six Negroes charged with killing William Horner, 72, in his second-hand store on Jan. 27, 1948.

The nine-week trial in 1948 resulted in death sentences for the six defendants, but the State Supreme Court upset the convictions and gave Volpe the job of doing a cleaner legal job. Now for 14 weeks he has done his best with some assistance from Superior Court Judge Ralph J. Smalley.

The fact that the chubby little prosecutor lacks evidence against the defendants must worry him, but he has shown no signs of giving up. Moreover, he has seemed to weather all the logical attacks on his case with the armor of the law and his lack of evidence with "confessions" and depositions.

VOLPE SEEMS unruffled when one after another of his theories of the alleged crime are punctured. He refused to withdraw from evidence as the "murder weapon" a Royal Crown Cola bottle when that was proven by a Royal Crown executive to have been in a warehouse until June, 1950, one and one-half years after the murder. He has answered iron-bound alibis of three defendants—McKinley Forrest, John McKenzie and Horace Wilson—by implying that they could have absented themselves from their jobs long enough to have done a robbery without being missed. In this, the prosecutor brushes aside the fact that documents place the three men at least eight miles apart one hour before the alleged crime.

This week when defense attorneys asked Volpe to say which of two bottles—one of them a Step-Up soda bottle—was the "murder weapon," the prosecutor declared in court:

"I'm not characterizing the murder weapon." He went on to say that the jury could "deduce from the evidence and the facts" which was the weapon used. In the 1948 trial the men were convicted on the basis of having used the Step-Up bottle.

THE ONLY TIME Volpe betrayed a sense of frustration was when he faced Dr. Frederic Wertham, the noted psychiatrist. Dr. Wertham called Volpe's "confessions" "induced fiction . . . stage managed by the police." And the noted psychiatric consultant went on to analyze the questions and answers contained in the "confessions" and explained to the jury in detail why the frightened defendants had answered the way they had.

On cross-examination Volpe asked Dr. Wertham whether he thought the officials had "deliberately" framed the defendants. The psychiatrist answered that he would not say "deliberately" was the word; he preferred, he said, the word "haphazardly." Volpe came off second but in his tiff with Dr. Wertham and he was visibly weary, his weariness almost matching the intense interest of the jurors.

But this week, on rebuttal, the state's case ground on, with Volpe still putting forth his stale contentions. A defense witness, John Bethea, was put on by the defense to prove that the police had just arrested any six Negroes. Bethea said he was known as "Long John," a name mentioned in the "confessions," but that he had never been questioned in the Horner case. Bethea said he knew Chancey Birch. There is a journal, a big business organ, re-

TRIDENT, N. J.
"Chancy" mentioned in the "confession."

But despite these disturbing factors, Volpe is going doggedly about his legal chores to get the "chair" for Collis English, Ralph Cooper, McKinley Forrest, Horace Wilson, James Thorpe and John McKenzie.

Will Sing at Peace Festival



Singing with Paul Robeson (center) at the Peace Festival on Friday night, June 15, at Manhattan Center, 34th St. and 8th Ave., are (left to right): Ernie Lieberman, Laura Duncan, Osborne Smith and Betty Sanders. The festival will salute the national peace congress to be held in Chicago June 29 to July 1. Sponsors of the festival are American Women for Peace, 1186 Broadway, Room 330.

Consumers Battle for Real Price Rollback

WHILE THE SO-CALLED "price war" affecting "fair trade" merchandise was stealing the headlines this week organized consumers were battling on the political and legislative front to win real cuts in the prices of everyday necessities for all the people.

More than 200 New Yorkers went to Washington to demand immediate passage of legislation to protect tenants and consumers. Organized by the New York City Tenant, Welfare and Consumer Council, the delegates represented church, civic and trade union groups from New York, Chicago, Newark, Detroit and Atlanta.

THE PROGRAM presented to Congressional leaders demanded a rollback in prices 15 percent below June 15, 1950 levels; federal rent controls, to include New York State; restoration of a full housing program and a \$500,000,000 appropriation for new low-rent projects; no increase in taxes for earning under \$5,000; no wage freeze and a rescheduling of maximum rentals for public proet tenants. Petitions urging President Truman to pass this program will be presented to President Truman.

The much-touted "price war" which was aimed principally at reducing heavy inventories in department stores brought on by falling sales because of high prices was reported on the wane in less than a week's going. This gives ample proof that even the funds of bargain-hunters is running low.

DEPARTMENT STORES used a recent Supreme Court ruling on "fair trade" item to unload their inventories which were reaching critical heights. The Wall Street

THE NEW ORGANIZATION OF NEGRO WORKERS—the Greater New York Negro Labor Council—reached its first goal on the day of its convention this week. Over 600 members were brought into the new council, 510 alone by Local 475, United Elec-

trical Workers, as the convention charted widened campaigns to break down jimcrow bars in industry.

The convention which launched the council under its new name and constitution, Friday and Saturday, drew 405 delegates from 71 local AFL, CIO and independent unions, and 41 organiza-

tions. They were supported, in turn, by over 6,000 New Yorkers who jammed the Golden Gate ballroom Friday night to hear Paul Robeson at the council-sponsored peoples' concert.

THE COUNCIL had set a goal of 500 members by the time of its convention. When Cliff Cameron, business manager of Local 475, announced that 510 members alone had been brought in by his local, the convention objective of 10,000 members by next year was brought closer to realization.

Cameron explained that the experiences of his union revealed that Negro workers "are the most valiant fighters, fighting under conditions that white people can never feel or understand." He said Local 475 backed the organization of Negro workers because union leaders everywhere "must align themselves with the colored people throughout the world" to aid in beating back reactionaries and their slave and starvation policies.

Cameron was given a standing ovation after he announced that Local 475 had surpassed its original goal of 400 and declared that all union leaders and members "must be judged not by speeches, but by action."

THE ACTION was mapped out in campaigns to:

- Organize 10,000 Negro workers into the council by August, when a national Negro Labor Council Convention is scheduled.
- Break down the walls of discrimination in the building trades, printing and other lily-white in-

dustries. A program to register Negro and Spanish speaking men and women for such jobs, and for training was established.

- Improve the hiring and job conditions of "the 70 percent of employed Negro women in New York City who are forced into domestic work."

- Struggle for upgrading and promotion of Negro workers in all sections of industry.

- Fight for a program of production for peace, not war, to supply housing, hospitals, schools and parks for all people.

"A COMMITTEE OF 100," representing all unions and organizations, was elected to press the council's campaigns under the direction of Ferdinand Smith, executive secretary; Ewart Guinier, chairman, and Roy McLeod, elected to the new post of Director of Organization and Fair Employment Practices.

Guinier and Smith outlined the council's programs after detailing the activities of the Harlem Trade Union Council for the past two years. They said the council, by changing its outlook to one of building a mass organization of Negro workers was taking an historic step.

Revels Cayton, elected second vice-president of the new council, told why. "The Negro people are moving into battle position to fight for their rights. They're not going to bend a knee. And they are asking the white people: 'Are you going with us into the front line or not?' That's the new yardstick of Negro and white unity."



PAUL ROBESON



FERDINAND SMITH

Fraternalists Sponsor Urge Minimum Wage Cultural Evening

PHILADELPHIA.—An evening of dance, drama and song will be presented by the Jewish Young Fraternalists at the New Century Auditorium, 124 S. 12th St., Saturday, June 9, 8:30 p.m.

The program will feature the New Jewish Dance Group, led by Elfrieda Mahler, the Fraternal Players and a choral group.

A new work, Seeds of Yesterday, will be introduced along with Coal Patch Ballads (a modern dance suite), and The Informer, a play by Berch told Brecht, and other numbers.

Admission at box office: Adults, \$1 (tax incl.) and youth, 65 cents (tax incl.).

Bus Drivers Win

WASHINGTON, Pa.—Some 180 drivers and 80 others at the Blue Ridge Bus Lines' Western Division got an eight-cent increase in a new one-year contract, retroactive to

PITTSBURGH.—AFL leaders in this area are urging unions to demand passage of a bill sponsored by Assemblyman John Mazza, Washington County Republican, for a 75-cent-an-hour minimum wage in Pennsylvania for all workers over 21 years old. Time-and-a-half pay would be mandatory for all hours worked over 40 a week.

The AFL action on the minimum wage situation could open up discussion in the local unions on the status of legislation concerning labor in the State Assembly if progressives would but take advantage of the opportunity.

May 1. Wages may be renegotiated Nov. 1.

Employees who wish to withdraw from the company's pension plan will receive an additional four cents an hour raise. A "flash" strike of 22 of the drivers, who reported "sick" brought the company around in a hurry.

CHICAGOANS DEMAN ROLLBACK TO PRICES



SOUTH SIDE shoppers wound up their Meatless Week protest with a "Post Office Parade" last week, to mail 10,000 petitions to President Truman demanding a price roll-back to January, 1950, levels. Above, mothers with their children arrive at Post Office steps, at 46th and S. Cottage Grove. Headed by co-chairmen Mrs. Bea Brookins and Mrs. Ruth Miller, the South Side Consumers Committee is launching a "Three Meatless Days a Week" campaign for duration of high prices.

Steelworkers Cast Vote For Peace at Mill Gates

CHICAGO.—Final results of an American Peace Crusade poll at South Chicago mill gates clearly pointed to the probability of vigorous peace activity and organization among steelworkers in this area. Ninety-two percent voted "Yes" in answer to the question: "Do you favor stopping the war in Korea NOW and bringing our troops home?" Only 3 percent voted "No," with the balance skipping this question in favor of two other questions which appeared on the ballot.

"These results are very significant," declared Yolanda Hall, of the Chicago Labor Conference for Peace. "They point to the possibilities of broadening the poll-taking to reach thousands of workers, including those which have long been considered 'conservative' and under so-called 'right-wing' influence."

The steelworkers sent in their answers on a special mailback postcard, more than 7,000 of which were distributed at the Carnegie-Illinois South Works and at the Republic mill in South Chicago.

More than 200 workers stopped on their way into the mill to cast

their vote right on the spot. The remainder stuffed the ballots into their pockets and promised to send them in.

Among the large number of ballots returned by the steelworkers, the results showed an overwhelming affirmative vote on all three questions. APC leaders, noting the lowest "Yes" vote on the question dealing with lifting the wage freeze and rolling back prices, said that this may have been due to the confused wording of the question.

Only 2 percent voted against "a meeting of the Big Five Powers to settle differences which threaten world peace." Eighty percent voted "Yes."

Significantly, more than half of the steelworkers signed their names to the ballot, indicating their desire for more information on the American Peace Crusade and their readiness to join in or-

ganized peace activity.

APC leaders announced that a leaflet will soon be circulated at the mills reporting on the results of the poll and urging action among steelworkers in support of the Johnson Resolution for peace in Korea.

An examination of the ballots further revealed the enthusiastic nature of the steelworkers' response to the peace poll. In some cases, a financial contribution was sent in with the ballot. One worker signed as an "ex-staff sergeant."

CUT WORK WEEK FOR DANGEROUS JOBS

BUCHAREST (ALN).—Shorter workdays below the general eight-hour day have been ordered by the government for workers in hazardous occupations. Workers in mining shafts who must stand in water to perform their jobs will work a six-hour day. A six-hour day has also been put into effect for operators in the chemical industry, nitrogen industry and for employees at the ethylation installations at the No. 1 oil refinery in Ploesti. Caisson workers, working under super pressure, will work only a two-hour day. The government set a four-hour day for doctors in radiology laboratories and for those working with radium and X-rays.

ORDER REINSTATE

GREENVILLE, Miss. (FP).—The U. S. Gypsum Co. must reinstate three fired employees with back pay and cease interfering with organizing by the International Woodworkers (CIO), the NLRB ordered.

Defense to Open In Pittsburgh Trial

By Art Shields

PITTSBURGH. — Andy Onda and James Dolsen, Communist peace advocates, open their defense against the frameup "sedition" trial charges next week.

Onda, the Communist Party's chief organizer among steel workers, is acting as his own lawyer. Dolsen, The Worker's veteran Pittsburgh correspondent, is represented by John T. McTernan of Los Angeles; Basil Pollitt of New York, and Hymen Schlesinger of Pittsburgh.

The issue still remains peace. Judge Michael A. Musmanno, the chief witness against the Communists, testified that he had them arrested last August because they demanded an end to the war in Korea.

Prosecutor Loran Lewis rested his case last week. His last witness was the warmonger, Musmanno, whom he recalled to the stand for two hours. Musmanno, who got part of his legal education at Mussolini's law school at the University of Rome in 1924 and 1925, opened the case against the Communists last January. He remained on the witness stand for two and a half months, breaking all American duration records.

The trial began January 2. Since then Steve Nelson, one of the defendants, was severed from the case. He was terribly injured in an automobile accident in Philadelphia May 11 while on a fund-raising trip. His right leg badly fractured, his right kneecap smashed, three ribs and a shoulder blade were broken and he received serious injuries to some of the motor nerves on his left side. He faces further operations.

Judge Henry X. O'Brien and several jurors have been sick from time to time during the trial, causing many delays. And William Wettach, 62-year-old court stenographer, died suddenly at home one morning from a heart attack after several exhausting court sessions. He had been trying to keep up with Musmanno's hysterical diatribes against the Communist Party, which were delivered at machine gun speed.

Other stenographers have been unable to decipher Mr. Wettach's shorthand symbols. Three half days of Musmanno's ravings and three half days of court rulings thus remain untranscribed on the court record.

The prosecutor has presented only two kinds of evidence about Onda and Dolsen:

1. That they opposed President Truman's reckless, imperialist intervention in Korea;
2. That they sold or distributed peace literature and Marxist classics. The Marxist works include the Communist Manifesto, written in 1848, and Lenin's famous study of Imperialism, the Last Stage of Capitalism (1916).

These "forbidden" books have

been found in the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh for more than a generation. And library records show that they have been read by many scores of persons in the steel city.

The prosecutor has used only five main witnesses in five months. The five were Musmanno and four liars from the FBI stable. The four stoolpigeons include:

Matt Cvetic, who was hired by the FBI after he got in trouble in the courts for beating up his sister-in-law.

Manning Johnson, who admitted in court that he had lied under oath in previous court cases;

Paul Crouch, who made the fantastic boast that he used to advise a Russian field marshal on political "infiltration" tactics, and

Charles Baxter, former seaman, who forgot his stoolpigeon role under cross examination by McTernan and testified at length about the effectiveness of the Communist Party in improving the conditions of the working people. He gave special attention to Onda's effectiveness as an unemployed workers leader in Ohio.

None of these witnesses testified against Onda and Dolsen, and none of them dealt with the 1948-1950 period covered by the "sedition" indictment.

The frameup is being conducted under the thought-control State "sedition" act.

This fascist-like measure was passed in 1919 by a bare majority over the bitter protest of the American Federation of Labor.

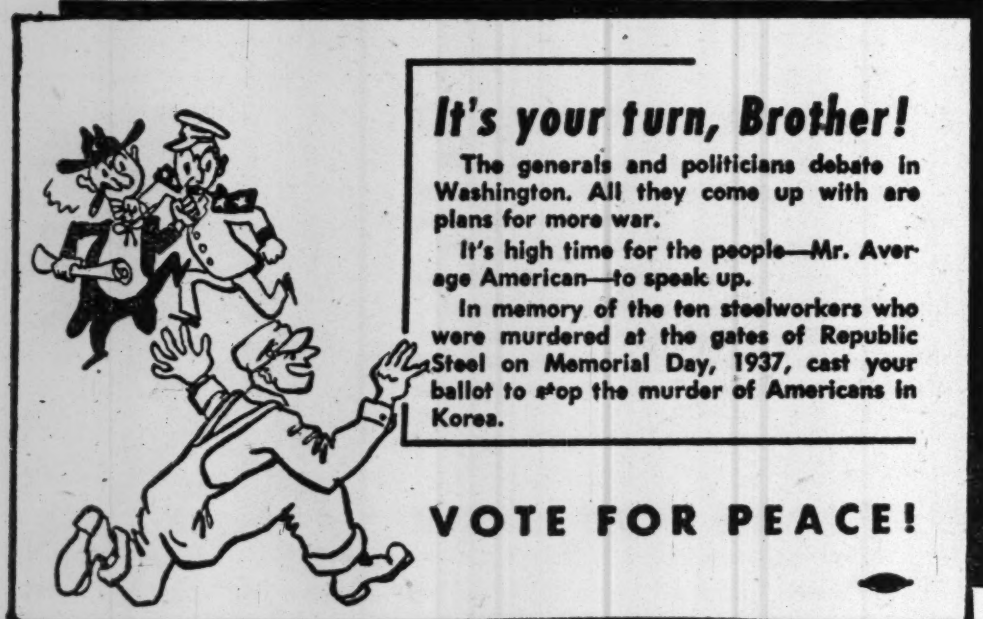
Hundreds of local unions of the United Mine Workers denounced the vicious bill as a labor-busting measure.

And 1,000 coal miners came to Harrisburg to protest in person. They were led by Tom Kennedy, then president of District 7 of the UMW in the anthracite region and later national secretary of the union.

C of C Asks for State Sales Tax

PITTSBURGH.—The Chamber of Commerce has come out for a retail sales tax as the "only logical answer" to finance the state budget. Gov. Fine has repeatedly declared that the defeat of his state income tax bill leaves a sales tax as the only alternative.

The raising of the sales tax issue at this juncture when the legislature is at a deadlock over the method of financing the state budget is a warning that powerful forces are moving to shift a still greater proportion of the tax burden on the working people of Pennsylvania.



THIS IS PART of the mail-back postcard on which South Chicago steelworkers cast their votes in the American Peace Crusade ballot.

War Economy to Cost 300,000 Auto Jobs

By William Allan

DETROIT.—The war economy of American imperialism, with its layoffs, so-called shortages in metals, high cost of living, speedup, and casualty lists, delivered another stunning blow to the jobs and security of the auto workers as it was reported that some 300,000 or more workers face layoffs by July.

The latest layoff will result from steel cutbacks. The industry will get 65 percent of the steel it normally has been using. This means 35 percent of the workers get layoff slips for an undetermined period.

This comes on top of previous layoffs. From a year ago up to the next 60 days Ford, it's estimated, will have 25,000 workers less on its payrolls.

Hudson Motors, which a year ago reported 26,000 employed, is still shut down.

Kaiser Frazer, which employed 15,000 at peak, is still closed down, except for maintenance workers. General Motors admits layoffs and short work weeks.

Studebaker and Nash report 20 percent layoffs, and there are many other shops not reported where all probationary employees are fired and the short work week is the order.

This growing impoverishment of the workers has had its effects in many ways. Stores in the auto centers of Michigan report alarming drops in sales and huge demands for credit. The bottom has almost completely fallen out of the new and used car market with dealers offering unheard of reductions and gifts to coax in buyers.

The figure of 4,000,000 used and new cars in inventories is not denied by the auto trusts.

Meanwhile, the profit hungry industrialists in auto are bucking the four-cent annual wage increase with which UAW President Walter Reuther sugar-coated last year's escalator wage clauses, five-year, no-strike contracts. Ford says no increase unless it gets a price increase in its cars.

At the giant Ford Rouge plant the Executive Board of Local 600, pressed by demands of the rank and file, set Monday, June 4 as a strike date. They said if the four cent an hour raise isn't granted then the five-year contract automatically is out.

Reuther demanded they take no such action but "wait" for the rest of the union. The Ford workers'

leaders replied that they would officially call off the strike but could not be responsible for the actions of the aroused membership.

At Chrysler Dodge plant where 34,000 are employed, the workers are battling the high cost of living and demanding a guaranteed 40 hour week.

For four days in a row they poured out of the plant refusing to work when the company wouldn't provide coveralls for 157 workers and fired three shop stewards. Within two weeks the company must settle this beef or an official strike will be on. Speedup is also a big factor in this growing struggle.

Under the growing pressure of the rank and file who are getting the speedup, layoffs and the full misery of the war economy, the local union leaderships in UAW are being forced to grope now for a program of how to fight back, because the membership is demanding it.

More and more one hears of abrogating the five-year war contracts that Walter Reuther fastened on 1,000,000 auto workers. More and more strikes are taking place against speedup.

Transit Workers Set July 1st Deadline

— See Back Page —

COURT ACTION ON COMMUNISTS HIT AS BLOW TO LIBERTY

Rehearing Urged; New York and St. Louis Papers Rap Decision

— See Pages 3, 4 and 5 —



THE ELEVEN COMMUNIST LEADERS (seated, from left to right): Robert Thompson, Henry Winston, Eugene Dennis, Gus Hall and John Williamson. (Standing): Jack Stachel, Irving Potash, Carl Winter, Benjamin J. Davis, John Gates and Gilbert Green.

the week abroad

-----by John Pittman

People's Front Gains in Italy

OF 2,133,000 BALLOTS cast in Sicily last Sunday for 90 four-year-term representatives to the regional parliament, the Communists and Left Socialists won 30.2 percent, as compared with 20.9 percent in 1948, will have 30 seats—the same number won by the Christian Democrats, whose strength declined from the 1948 vote. Other rightwing parties, including the pro-fascist Social Movement (MSI) took the remainder of the vote. Thus, as in the municipal elections held last week in the 28 provinces of northern Italy, the pro-peace parties increased substantially their popular vote.

In Eire also, elections showed people are turning from the tweedledee-tweedledum parties, De Valera's Fianna Fael and John A. Costello's Fine Gael. The Costello coalition was returned to office, but Labor and Independents must be reckoned with.

In Puerto Rico, the attempt by Gov. Munoz-Marin to foist an empty "Constitution" on the people by way of a fraudulent referendum was succeeding despite a large absentee and "No" vote. For instance, although in 1948 of 600,000 registered voters, 580,000 voted, in the "referendum" results from 68 election districts out of 77 showed that of 777,399 registered voters, 330,983 voted for the "Constitution," 90,062 opposed it, and 256,354 voters abstained.

★
OTHER PRO-PEACE DEVELOPMENTS abroad included: An eight-hour march through the streets of Old and New Delhi, India, by a Socialist-led demonstration of 100,000 people protesting Nehru's pro-capitalist, pro-Wall Street orientation. Peace plebiscites on the question of a five-power peace pact were continuing this week to chalk up overwhelming affirmative majorities in all countries of the New World, were making headway despite opposition of governments and pro-war organizations in West Europe, the British Dominions and in some countries of Latin America. The German Democratic Republic conducted a plebiscite on the remilitarization of Germany and received an overwhelming "No" vote. Chairman Mao Tse-tung of the Chinese Central Government continued to receive congratulations on the peaceable liberation of Tibet and the agreement solving the century-old problems of the Tibetan nationality.

★
BUT THE Truman Government this week created more obstacles to the fight for peace in the United States while speeding up efforts to spread the Korea war. In the United States, majority decisions of the Supreme Court upholding the Foley Square frame-up of the Communist leaders and their lawyers scuttled the First Amendment of the Constitution and deprived present and future opponents of the war program of the right to legal counsel. This presages an all-out attempt by the government to unite forcibly all sections of the population behind its efforts to spread the war. Such efforts this week included:

- Big new drive by U. S. forces in Korea to reach the Manchurian border again; at MacArthur hearings in Washington, Secretary of State Acheson admitted Taiwan (Formosa) is Chinese, but reiterated U. S. Government's determination to keep it.

- Another mission by the notorious architect of disaster, John Foster Dulles, this time to London to buy the Labor Government's support for a separate U.S.-dictated peace with Japan.

- A demand by Gen. Omar Bradley, chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, for the inclusion of Spain in the Atlantic Alliance, and the "inspection" by the Joint Chiefs of Staff of European "defenses."

- Intervention by President Truman in the Iranian oil situation on behalf of the Anglo-Iranian Oil Co. Truman sent notes to Attlee and to the Persian Prime Minister; State Department says notes were identical but refuses to publish the note to Attlee—because it was delivered by mistake to Premier Mohammed Mosaddegh! Truman's note to Iran opposing Iran's plan for nationalizing Anglo-Iranian Company was backed up by Secretary of State Dean Acheson's statement at the MacArthur hearings that "Communist aggression" in Iran would start war. Acheson understands "Communist aggression" to mean any attempt by the people of a colonial or semi-colonial country to take their affairs in their own hands.

- State Department bans travel by U.S. citizens in Czechoslovakia, thereby renewing its "cold war" reprisals against the People's Democracies.

- Ambassador John E. Peurifoy flies to Greece to place new props under unreliable Greek army, following crisis caused by resignation of egotistical, ambitious old Field Marshall Alexander Papagos.

- Assistant Secretary of State Jessup corraled French and British deputies for three-power maneuver to prevent four-power foreign ministers' meeting. Three-power note invited Soviets to Washington. Soviets accepted, on condition three powers agree to place items of the Atlantic Alliance and U. S. war bases overseas on agenda for consideration of four foreign ministers. Such items fundamental to realistic approach to arms reduction. But State Department communicated to big money press the view that it was Moscow which rejected four-power foreign ministers' meeting.

★
OTHER PRO-WAR DEVELOPMENTS: World Assembly for Moral Rearmament of the Nations at Mackinac Island, Mich., becomes forum for anti-Soviet, anti-Communist tirades. Moral rearmament movement got official blessing of Nazi steel and iron kings when Adenauer, Wall Street's puppet at Bonn, paid it "tribute" of having laid basis for the Schuman Steel and Coal Cartell.

In Yugoslavia, under pretext of fighting bureaucracy, Tito's minister of interior Alexander Rankovich outlines new moves for crushing sympathy of people for Soviet Union, admits 8,403 persons have been arrested and sentenced in last three years for sympathy with Soviet Union and People's Democracies.



DISTINGUISHED CHICAGOANS turned out last week to honor Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, leader of the peace movement in the U.S. at receptions in the Loop and on the South Side. Shown at the Hamilton Hotel affair are (left to right): Prof. Robert Morss Lovett, Dr. DuBois, Marcel Scherer, Prof. Philip Morrison, Idell Umbles, Ernest DeMaio.

1,000 Rallies to Urge Korea Peace

By Carl Hirsch

OUT OF CHICAGO came an appeal for the kind of people's action that will turn peace rumors into a peace reality. The appeal was issued by sponsors of the American People's Peace Congress, the great nationwide gathering which opens here June 29. The

CHICAGO.

message called for three weeks of intense popular campaigning for an immediate end to the Korean conflict.

"It is this kind of action," declared a peace congress spokesman, "that can bring into life the Johnson resolution for the ending of the war in Korea on its first anniversary, June 25."

"On every side, throughout the land, the people speak for peace," the sponsors declared. "The results of the Gallup Poll, the resolutions of major religious denominations, the Quaker report, the more than 1,500,000 ballots circulated by the American Peace Crusade—these are but a few of the manifold expressions of the insistence on peace."

It was pointed out that the broad expressions of support for the Johnson resolution open new possibilities for forcing the hand of the U. S. government.

★
IN A PROGRAM OF ACTION adopted by the APC sponsors meeting, it was urged that every expression of support for the Johnson resolution be secured, and that all forms of pressure be directed at members of the U. S. Senate to pass the Johnson proposals for peace.

The sponsors called for:

- One thousand peace rallies throughout the nation, to be held before the opening of Peace Congress on June 29.

- Prayers for peace at churches and synagogues, especially on the weekend of June 23-24.

- Noontime observances and memorial ceremonies on Monday, June 25, in the mines, factories, farms, schools and homes.

"We firmly believe that it's possible to bring about the end of the Korean war now," declared APC co-director Abbott Simon, "and beyond that, to bring about a successful Five Power meeting to settle many areas of tension and bring about a durable peace."

★
THE SPONSOR'S MEETING, which brought together some of the outstanding peace leaders in the nation, gave special emphasis to the tremendous role of the Negro people in the developing peace movement.

Referring to what he called the "post-McGee period," Thomas Richardson, APC co-director, spoke of the "restlessness, bitterness and anger" which has been aroused in the nation over the growing terrorism against the Negro people.

"The peace congress will become in the minds of the Negro people that organized effort which hits at the source of their problems," Richardson declared, "and it is possible to add great strength to the peace movement by drawing to it these seasoned fighters against oppression."

Will Sing at Peace Festival



Singing with Paul Robeson (center) at the Peace Festival on Friday night, June 15, at Manhattan Center, 34th St. and 8th Ave., are (left to right): Ernie Lieberman, Laura Duncan, Osborne Smith and Betty Sanders. The festival will salute the national peace congress to be held in Chicago June 29 to July 1. Sponsors of the festival are American Women for Peace, 1186 Broadway, Room 330.

2 Congressmen Join Backers of Peace Move

TWO MEMBERS OF CONGRESS this week gave their backing to the Johnson resolution (Senate Res. 140) adding to the general support for this peace move that is growing throughout the country as the first anniversary of the outbreak of the war in Korea approaches.

One was Sen. John M. Butler (R-Md.), who subscribed to the cease-fire resolution introduced by Sen. Edwin C. Johnson (D-Colo.) and added "I certainly support a proposal to stop the killing of American soldiers in Korea."

The other was Rep. Byron C. Rogers (D-Colo.) who, answering a constituent's letter that he support the Johnson resolution, wrote: "I am in favor of any action that will bring about an effectual peace."

★
SUPPORT for the Johnson resolution has previously been expressed by Sen. Robert Hendrickson (D-NJ).

The executive boards of seven locals of the Joint Board Fur Dressers and Dyers Union and the membership of Local 848 of the AFL's Painters also went on record favoring the Johnson resolution this week.

Sen. Butler's endorsement was made public by Dr. Ruth Bleier, chairman of the Maryland Com-

mittee for Peace. She said that Sen. Butler's letter, sent in reply to a wire asking for support of the Johnson resolution, "is the first breakthrough achieved by the Baryland campaign to end the war June 25 sweeping Baltimore and the country."

Dr. Bleier said that Butler's pledge was in response to popular peace demands and added that the committee she heads will now intensify its campaign to bring about passage of the Johnson resolution.

★
REP. ROGERS told his Denver constituent: "My thought is that we should get out of the war as soon as possible, and stay out."

"While it might be true," he wrote, "that Sen. Johnson's plan is not perfect, nevertheless I am in favor of any action that will bring about an effectual peace."

His letter is being circulated by the Denver Peace Council.

Sen. Butler wrote that, "certainly I favor the Johnson resolution or any other resolution that will bring about an honorable peace."

New York, St. Louis Papers Rap Court Decision

(Continued from Page 4)
 the field and attempts to exemplify the free way of life to the oppressed peoples of the world.

Every American citizen must hope that it may never be necessary to resort to force and violence to defend his liberties. But, in this day when dictators seek to rule the world, every American should contemplate the possibility that under a tyrant's assumption of power the citizen would have no other recourse than to use force and violence in behalf of the freedom which he loved more than his own life.

SIX MEN have amended the United States Constitution without submitting their amendment to the states for ratification. That is the nub of this decision.

The Post-Dispatch believes that this unrated amendment will some day be repealed through reversal by a later Supreme Court decision. The Supreme Court reversed its indefensible child labor decision. It reversed its archaic minimum wage decision. It has reversed itself frankly and fully many times. We believe it will do so again.

Today the Supreme Court accepts the narrow, timid, confused outlook of Fred M. Vinson. Some day it will enlarge its view to embrace the broad and sound con-

ception of freedom in a democracy, as advocated and practiced by the great American and outstanding Republican, Charles Evans Hughes.

Speaking for the Supreme Court the Communist case of De Jonge vs. Oregon in 1937, Chief Justice Hughes said:

"The greater the importance of safeguarding the community from incitements to the overthrow of our institutions by force and violence, the more imperative is the need to preserve inviolate the constitutional rights of free speech, free press and free assembly in order to maintain the opportunity for free political discussion, to the end that government may be responsible to the will of the people and that changes, if desired, may be obtained by peaceful means."

"Therein lies the security of the Republic, the very foundation of constitutional government."

THE DAILY COMPASS and the New York Post vigorously assailed the majority decision of the Supreme Court upholding the Smith Act and the conviction of the Communist 11. Both urged that the decision not be allowed to stand. "The decision is a victory," declared Ted O. Thacker, editor and publisher of the Compass, "for those who underestimate the strength of demo-

cratic freedom and misunderstand its very character."

After giving credence to unfounded lies about Communism, the Compass declared in an editorial entitled, Black, Douglas and Democracy:

"It (the decision) imposes upon us the continuation of the struggle to repeal the Smith Act, amend our Constitution, or both, in order to restore freedom of thought and liberty of speech to the high regard in which it has been held, until now, since our nation was founded in the name of liberty."

THE POST violently anti-Communist, however stressed that "The judges could have affirmed our national pride and confidence in our free institutions. Instead they displayed the timidity of scared politicians. The local Communists have lost a legal skirmish but the Cominform propagandists have won a big battle on the worldwide war of ideas."

"There will be those," continues the Post in its editorial entitled, Miss Liberty's Bad Day in Court, "who say the Communists have no right to claim freedom which they would ruthlessly deny to others. But neither the hypocrisy nor the venality of the Communists has any bearing on the issue; the issue is the preservation of our freedoms, and freedom is meaningful only if it means maximum liberty for ideas we despise."

Every American is "adversely affected" by the majority decision, asserts the Compass, and "every citizen, no matter how orthodox he may proclaim his views to be today, has been placed in the shadow of the prison for his potential deviation from majority opinions tomorrow."

"But now the Court has given its blessing to heresy-hunting," says the Post which has contributed no small portion to the heresy hunting. "Henceforth men's minds may be searched—for 'intent' and for daydreams. Never was it more vital for Americans who value their liberties to speak up against repression. Not only the village idiot is jeopardized by the court's decision."



Rudy Skrek a true American...

- Fell on a Normandy Beach, D-Day, June 6, 1944
- Member, Section Executive Committee, Second A.D., Queens Communist Party
- Business Agent, Chemical, Drug and Cosmetic Workers Union

The blood of Rudy and his comrades who fell in the battle against fascism wrote the first signature on the ballot for peace.

Rudy and his comrades were proud to be part of the people's struggle for peace and freedom — they paved a path the people will travel to victory — for a peaceful coexistence with the Soviet Union; for an end to the Korean War; for peace, friendship and trade with China.

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 A. S. Milt Ost
 Bea Mike S.
 D. Mildred
 Doris and Wayne Pearl
 H. A. S. Phil
 Hannah Sern Rudolph Skrek Club, CP
 Hannah and Abe (Ridgewood, Queens)
 Harold and Sylvia Sam E.
 Joe C. Sam, Edna and
 Lil Danny Coleman

Defense to Open In Pittsburgh Trial

By Art Shields

PITTSBURGH. — Andy Onda and James Dolsen, Communist peace advocates, open their defense against the frameup "sedition" trial charges next week.

Onda, the Communist Party's chief organizer among steel workers, is acting as his own lawyer. Dolsen, The Worker's veteran Pittsburgh correspondent, is represented by John T. McTernan of Los Angeles; Basil Pollitt of New York, and Hymen Schlesinger of Pittsburgh.

The issue still remains peace. Judge Michael A. Musmanno, the chief witness against the Communists, testified that he had them arrested last August because they demanded an end to the war in Korea.

Prosecutor Loran Lewis rested his case last week. His last witness was the warmonger, Musmanno, whom he recalled to the stand for two hours. Musmanno, who got part of his legal education at Mussolini's law school at the University of Rome in 1924 and 1925, opened the case against the Communists last January. He remained on the witness stand for two and a half months, breaking all American duration records.

The trial began January 2. Since then Steve Nelson, one of the defendants, was severed from the case. He was terribly injured in an automobile accident in Philadelphia May 11 while on a fund-raising trip. His right leg badly fractured, his right kneecap smashed, three ribs and a shoulder blade were broken and he received serious injuries to some of the motor nerves on his left side. He faces further operations.

Judge Henry X. O'Brien and several jurors have been sick from

time to time during the trial, causing many delays. And William Wettach, 62-year-old court stenographer, died suddenly at home one morning from a heart attack after several exhausting court sessions. He had been trying to keep up with Musmanno's hysterical diatribes against the Communist Party, which were delivered at machine gun speed.

Other stenographers have been unable to decipher Mr. Wettach's shorthand symbols. Three half days of Musmanno's ravings and three half days of court rulings thus remain untranscribed on the court record.

The prosecutor has presented only two kinds of evidence about Onda and Dolsen:

1. That they opposed President Truman's reckless, imperialist intervention in Korea;
2. That they sold or distributed peace literature and Marxist classics. The Marxist works include the Communist Manifesto, written in 1848, and Lenin's famous study of Imperialism, the Last Stage of Capitalism (1916).

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Battle for Real Price Rollbacks

WHILE THE SO-CALLED "price war" affecting "fair trade" merchandise was stealing the headlines, organized consumers were battling on the political and legislative front to win real cuts in the prices of everyday necessities for all the people.

More than 200 New Yorkers went to Washington to demand immediate passage of legislation to protect tenants and consumers. Organized by the New York City Tenant, Welfare and Consumer Council, the delegates represented church, civic and trade union groups from New York, Chicago, Newark, Detroit and Atlanta.

THE PROGRAM presented to Congressional leaders demanded a rollback in prices 15 percent below June 15, 1950 levels; federal rent controls, to include New York State; restoration of a full housing program and a \$500,000,000 appropriation for new low-rent projects; no increase in taxes for earning under \$5,000; no wage freeze and a rescheduling of maximum rentals for public housing tenants. Petitions urging President Truman to pass this program will be presented to President Truman.

The much-touted "price war" which was aimed principally at reducing heavy inventories in department stores brought on by falling sales because of high prices was reported on the wane in less than a week's going. This gives ample proof that even the funds of bargain-hunters is running low.

DEPARTMENT STORES used a recent Supreme Court ruling on "fair trade" item to unload their inventories which were reaching critical heights. The Wall Street Journal, a big business organ, reported last week that inventories were 29 percent over last year.

Despite the reductions in certain items more than 90 percent of the merchandise in the stores remained at their present high levels.

Fred Lazarus, Jr., president of the Federated Department Stores, Inc., said this week that "The current situation is actually the result of an attempt to lead the public into believing that prices in one store are generally lower than another. This just isn't true." He said the present "price war" was a revival of the old practice of "loss leader selling" which is the method of marking down the price of a certain few items in order to sell all kinds of goods whose prices have not been cut. His Federation included some of the stores in New York City which were in the "price war."

SMALL STORE OWNERS have been vociferous in their attacks on the large department stores' "price war" tactic claiming that it would drive the small retailer out of business. A Queens druggist has obtained a show-cause order why a temporary injunction should not be issued to restrain Macy's from further price cutting of "fair trade" items.

While a handful of consumers stand to gain from the "price war" while it lasts and department stores are happy to report a sizable increase in sales the general public can only succeed in winning effective price cuts through organized action.

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Some of the 12,000 transit unionists as they massed outside City Hall in their demand for a 40-hour week.

Transit Workers Set July 1 Deadline

By Mel Fiske

ANGER GREW RAPIDLY among the city's transit workers after Mayor Impellitteri first threatened to fire all who followed the CIO Transport Workers Union July 1 strike call, and then ordered the union to surrender its right to strike. This was the Mayor's method of "negotiating" with the TWU. His threats mounted after 12,000 TWU members had staged a demonstration against the city administration's welching on its promised 40-hour week to the transit workers.

During the demonstration around City Hall, while the 12,000 workers were taking their unanimous strike vote, the Mayor said he couldn't be moved by "rebel-

lion." The TWU retaliated with a demand that he direct negotiations.

THE MAYOR THEN began putting on the heat. He ordered the Board of Transportation to do a fancy flip-flop and stand by its discarded proposals calling for a \$300 yearly wage cut, speed-up and firings for workers on the city's

subway, bus and trolley lines and yards.

TWU officials came back with a call to the 42,000 transit workers to file applications for "vacations" to begin July 1. The applications went out over the entire system, and TWU officials predicted that about 31,000 workers would file.

Both the Board of Transportation and the Mayor screamed murder. The Board said the workers

couldn't take vacations at the same time, and the Mayor said he would invoke the Condon-Wadlin anti-strike law and fire all vacationing or striking workers.

THE BATTLE OF WORDS

was having its effects in the shops and along the lines. Transit workers seethed over the Mayor's refusal to negotiate, and his attempts to sidetrack their demands by calling for the creation of a three-member "study" board.

Recognizing the rising anger, TWU officials put it into their replies to the Mayor. "Your threat to use the Condon-Wadlin law instead of genuine collective bargaining will not alarm our members, but will only give you a toe-hold in history with those who tried to enslave labor by the use of the dungeon and castor oil," the TWU said.

"In Detroit, Mr. Mayor, there is also a Condon-Wadlin law, but in Detroit the wheels of transit have rested for the past 50 days and today the powers that be in Detroit are substituting collective bargaining for their Condon-Wadlin law," they added.

Launch Negro Labor Council

THE NEW ORGANIZATION OF NEGRO WORKERS—the Greater New York Negro Labor Council—reached its first goal on the day of its convention this week. Over 600 members were brought into the new council, 510 alone by Local 475, United Electrical Workers, as the convention charted widened campaigns to break down jimcrow bars in industry.

The convention which launched the council under its new name and constitution, Friday and Saturday, drew 405 delegates from 71 local AFL, CIO and independent unions, and 41 organizations. They were supported, in turn, by over 6,000 New Yorkers who jammed the Golden Gate ballroom Friday night to hear Paul Robeson at the council-sponsored peoples' concert.

THE COUNCIL had set a goal of 500 members by the time of its convention. When Cliff Cameron, business manager of Local 475, announced that 510 members alone had been brought in by his local, the convention objective of 10,000 members by next year was brought closer to realization.

Cameron explained that the experiences of his union revealed that Negro workers "are the most valiant fighters, fighting under conditions that white people can never feel or understand." He said Local 475 backed the organization of Negro workers because union leaders everywhere "must align themselves with the colored people throughout the world" to aid in beating back reactionaries and their slave and starvation policies.

Cameron was given a standing ovation after he announced that Local 475 had surpassed its original goal of 400 and declared that all union leaders and members "must be judged not by speeches, but by action."

THE ACTION was mapped out in campaigns to:

- Organize 10,000 Negro workers into the council by August, when a national Negro Labor Council Convention is scheduled.
- Break down the walls of dis-

crimination in the building trades, printing and other lily-white industries. A program to register Negro and Spanish speaking men and women for such jobs, and for training was established.

- Improve the hiring and job conditions of "the 70 percent of employed Negro women in New York City who are forced into domestic work."

- Struggle for upgrading and promotion of Negro workers in all sections of industry.

- Fight for a program of production for peace, not war, to supply housing, hospitals, schools and parks for all people.

"A COMMITTEE OF 100," representing all unions and organizations, was elected to press the council's campaigns under the direction of Ferdinand Smith, executive secretary; Ewart Guinier, chairman, and Roy McLeod, elected to the new post of Director of Organization and Fair Employment Practices.

Guinier and Smith outlined the council's programs after detailing the activities of the Harlem Trade Union Council for the past two years. They said the council, by changing its outlook to one of building a mass organization of Negro workers was taking an his-

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The Worker Magazine

SUNDAY

JUNE 10, 1951

SECTION 2

Big City with No Transit Crisis

Moscow, USSR, is one of the world's fastest growing large cities. But Moscow's millions are not pushed and shoved into antiquated, smelly subways or busses. Transit service in this socialist city is not run for a handful of profiteers. The transit workers get high wages and fares are low.

By JOSEPH CLARK

MOSCOW

"STEP to the front please," the lady conductor calls out, and more often than not the trolley bus passengers do just that because the exit is in the front. If it's the start of the line the conductor will usually be up front and start up the aisle collecting the fares—20, 40, 60 kopeks—depending on how far you're going. At a regular stop the conductor will be seated or standing by her regular place near the rear door collecting fares as you step in.

Up front, the driver has a separate compartment the width of the bus; it's the drivers private domain and no one bothers him (or her). You'll see a simple, clear diagram of the bus route, with all the stops marked, posted up front, and also a small plaque with the names of the driver and conductor on stenciled metal plates. You sit down in a comfortable blue leather upholstered seat with shiny chrome bars along the back for standees to hold on to during the rush hours.

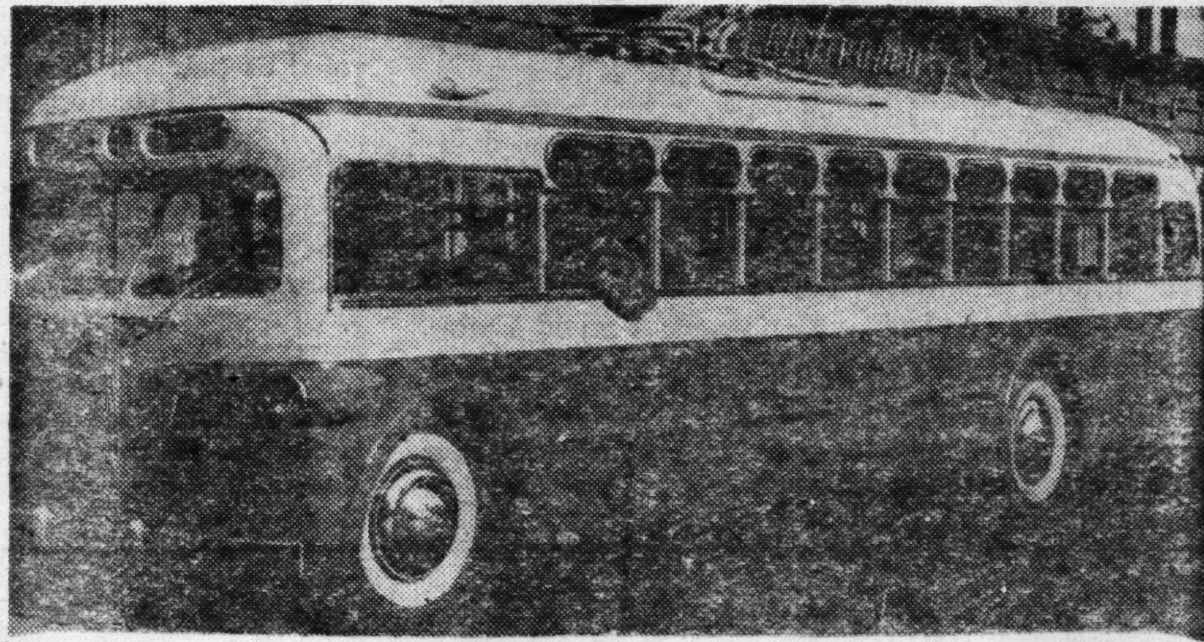
Practically all the buses going to the center of Moscow are now electrically operated trolleys, moving noiselessly down the street minus gas fumes or grinding gears. These trolley buses, as well as the gas-operated buses, are replacing street car lines all over the city. But a good deal of municipal transportation is still by street car, with new, streamlined street cars gliding speedily and practically without noise along the rails. If you're on the older type street car there will be two or three cars joined together, each with its conductor collecting the 30 kopek flat rate fare. My average wait for a bus, trolley bus or street car has been two or three minutes, the drivers adhering to a strict schedule.

Reserved Seats For Children

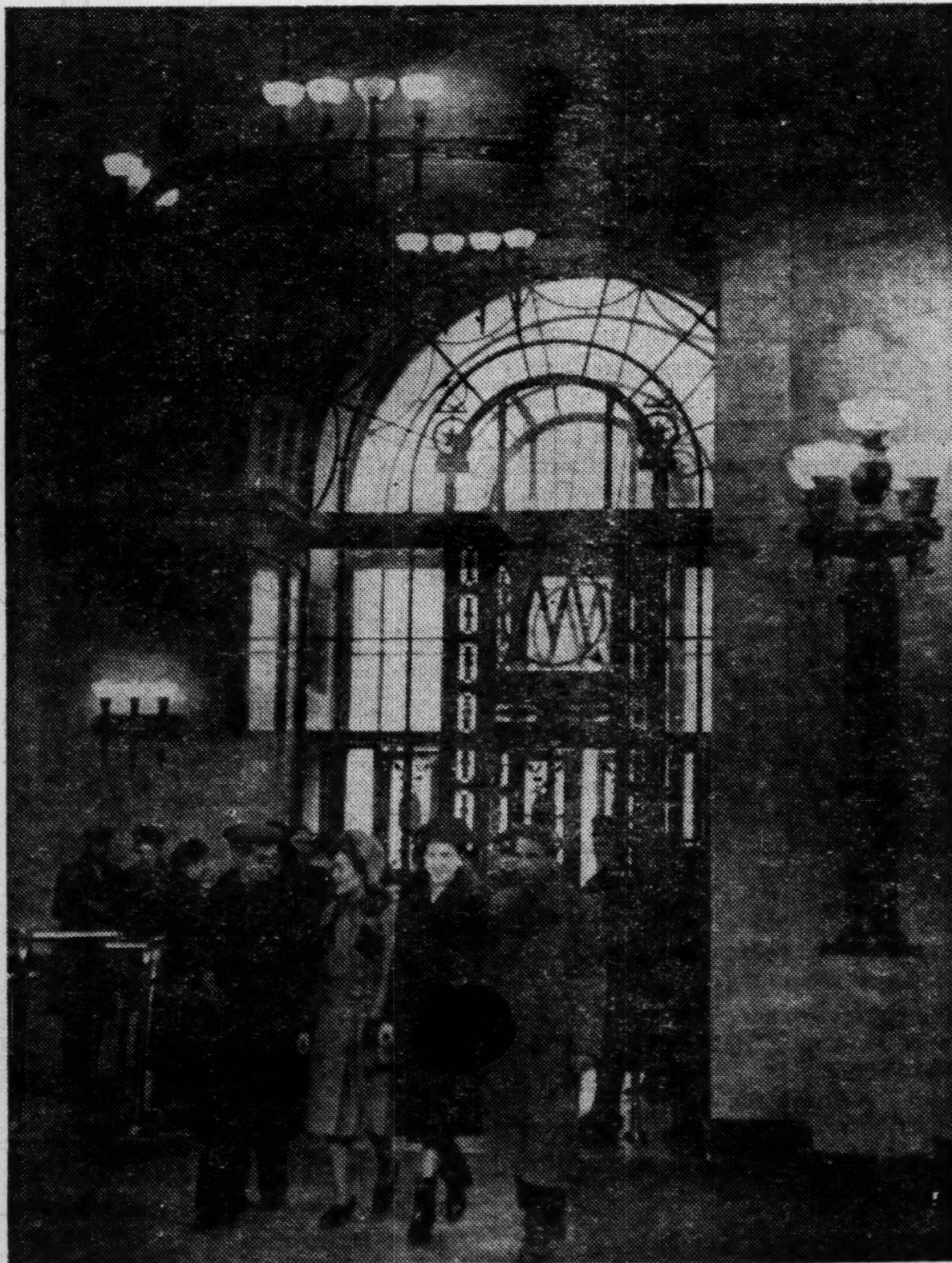
Spanking new Zis buses colored a bright yellow and red come off the assembly line regularly in the Stalin auto plant and there's hardly a pre-war bus anywhere in the city. There used to be a smaller, old fashioned bus running up Pravda Street to the Byelorussky Station, but it has been replaced in the last couple of months by the new Zis 155 model. Getting on a gas-operated bus you remember the entrance is to the front and exit in the rear; your seat will be either upholstered wool plush or leather and as on the trolley there's both a conductor and driver with his own compartment.

If you're standing in a bus or car, someone will usually nudge you and ask you to please pass either change going up to the conductor or the ticket going back to the passenger. Folks are quite cooperative. Up front the seats are reserved for passengers with children or for invalids. When it's crowded folks with children enter the trolley bus at the exit to get right to their seats.

Those cars you see running about with a checkered strip separating the light



Electric trolley busses (top) are quiet, clean, modern. But traffic can get heavy even on Moscow's wide boulevards as seen (above) as a stream of private motor cars head toward Dynamo Stadium for a championship soccer game. Entrance to a subway station (below) is gleaming marble and bronze.



grey above from the dark below are taxis. Most of them are the five passenger Pobeda (Victory) model, some are the huge seven passenger Zis 110 limousine, larger than any Packard you've ever seen.

Traffic rules are strictly enforced, no speeding, no driving ahead of a bus taking on passengers, no unauthorized turns and your license is revoked for just a few infractions. Running down a pedestrian if the driver is at fault is punished very severely by prison sentences. And pedestrians trying to cross the street except at the regularly marked crossings are likely to hear a traffic control car loudspeaker saying: "The citizen in the grey fur hat will please go back and cross where he's supposed to."

There's a heavy flow of truck and passenger car traffic all over the city, although trucks are routed along special streets, usually the widest thoroughfares. You see mainly four types of passenger cars on the streets, all post-war Soviet-made models — the small Moskvich, somewhat larger than an Austin, the neat, streamlined Pobeda, about the size of a Ford or Chevy, the Zim, a very handsome Buick size car, the very latest model, and the big, powerful Zis 110, larger than a Packard. Moskviches are made in station wagon or touring car models. You see a variety of green, blue, grey, maroon, black, tan passenger cars. Horns are loud and drivers are always honking.

Private owners, and their number increases daily, buy either the Moskvich or Pobeda cars; Zims and Zises belong to public organizations and are assigned to persons working for various industries, ministries, organizations. I was talking to a radio technician who has his own Moskvich and he told me he drove it all winter, in sub-zero weather and on snow-covered side roads without once getting stuck or having his motor freeze up. He's done 15,000 miles and the car looked clean and new. He pointed out that among the traffic regulations enforced in the city is one which obliges you to

(Continued on Magazine Page 6)

World of Labor

The Scab international Picked the Wrong Place

By George Morris

THE CIO-AFL BOSSES of the misnamed International Confederation of "Free" Trade Unions did not anticipate the Italian election returns when they decided to hold the next congress of the scab international in Milan, Italy. They even designated July 4 for the date to put an "Americanism" stamp on the affair.

The election returns showing a big rise of popular support for the Communist-Left Socialist bloc since 1948 and a heavy fall in the vote for the Christian-Right Socialist coalition, will cast a pall over the parley. The July 4 date will only serve to emphasize how the labor stooges of Wall Street imperialism mock the day that has symbolized independence and freedom for Americans. To fully appreciate what has happened in Italy, it is necessary to recall the hectic election of March, 1948, when our State Department virtually ran the election for the Italian rightwing.

The golden promise of the Marshall Plan was the main vote-catching plank. The priests warned Catholics of ex-communication if they didn't vote "Christian." Many thousands of Italian-Americans here were pressured in the shops to write letters to their kin urging a vote for the right wing.



DESPITE THAT CAMPAIGN, the left bloc drew 30 percent of the national vote to 48 percent for De Gasperi's Christian Party, with the rest divided among other right wing groups. But the Marshall planners assured the world that when their "relief" drive gets under way and the Italians get a taste of America's "friendship" the left-socialist bloc will be whittled down to a fraction of the 8,000,000 votes won by it.

Since that election, as Camille M. Cianfarra, the New York Times correspondent, writes, \$1,300,000,000 was poured into Italy by our State Department. Far from showing appreciation of Wall Street generosity, the people of Northern Italy (the first of the election rounds) raised the left bloc's vote from 1948's 32 percent for that area, to 35.3 percent, according to Cianfarra. The vote for the Christian Democrats for the area dropped from 49 to 41 percent. A subsequent story by Cianfarra showed the vote in cities was 39.7 percent for the left and 36.3 percent for the Christian Democrats.

Moreover, Cianfarra regretfully notes, the Italians voted as they did despite the same warnings from the cardinals and bishops and despite the recent much-ballyhooed Titoite "split" inspired by stoolpigeons within the Communist Party of Italy.

What does the Italian vote mean for the gentlemen of the scab international who will meet in Milan? Their stock as sales agents of American imperialism has dropped catastrophically. They'll have to find a new salesline. What better evidence can there be to prove that the Communists were right, that the Marshall Plan was not designed to "feed the hungry and clothe the naked" but, that, in fact, it was designed to bolster the profits of the rich and turn Italy into a

subsidized vassal of Wall Street imperialism? More Italians think that way now than in 1948 before Marshall Plan money began to come in. Experience is the best teacher for the masses.

THE INDICATIONS are that by the time ICFTU meets in Milan, the French people will give a similar reply to Wall Street. This is why the rightwing parties went to all lengths to rig the election law and arrange coalitions between themselves, for fear of the Communist vote.

The story is the same in the unions of Italy and France. The left-led Italian Confederation of Labor remains the overwhelming bulk of organized labor in that country, as does the French left-led CGT. It was in 1948 that the Socialists split away and formed the Force Ouvriere in France. But last week, as the CGT's convention of 2,000 delegates opened, secretary Frachon revealed that F.O. is down to 200,000 members with the Catholic unions not much bigger. He said the CGT has many more Socialists and Catholics among its members, 80 percent of all organized workers, than do the splinters.

What did the Marshall Plan mean in France? In 1946 the purchasing power of the French worker was 79 percent of his 1938 level, said Frachon. Now it is down to 49.5 percent despite the recent 12½ percent wage increase. Armaments take 30 percent of the country's budget and despite war orders, production nationally is only 21 percent above 1913's.

It was for this program of war and mass impoverishment that the ICFTU was formed under the direction of the CIO-AFL top leaders, and it is for that program that they sacrificed the basic interests of American workers. Perhaps the Italian elections will set some of our labor leaders thinking.

'A Gleam of Infinite Suffering'

This is the war against the Korean people as seen through the eyes of the correspondents of two conservative Paris newspapers, LeMonde and L'Aurore.

PARIS.

IF THE United States and their UNO company have intervened in Korea in the manner of the lords going to the Crusades, it has been proved that this intervention has amounted to a catastrophe which leaves the country emptied of people, starved, terrorized, annihilated, ruined. . . .

Along 200 kilometers of front, Korea burns, village by village, house by house, according to a technique inaugurated by the hordes of Attila. . . .

No peace will ever efface the look of agony of those executed, who lie down in the snow to die without speaking. For this look of pathetic grandeur is that which the sacrificed beast offers up to his executioner. Leaning over the stiffened corpses I have seen this look, more poignant than a look of hate, in all these dead eyes, in which the ice has preserved the soul, these dead eyes remaining open in order to watch passing, those who have killed them.

And this was only the last gleam of an infinite suffering.

It is necessary to have seen these heroic mothers, a baby on the back, a child in each arm, plunging up to the waist in the frozen water of the rivers and pursuing without faltering this slow trudging which led straight to the final fall where death gathered the whole brood in bulk.

It is necessary to have seen these skeletal tots begging with hands joined the derisive candy that a sensitive fighter throws them like a bone to a dog.

It is necessary to have seen these bent old people stumble in the snow, it is necessary to have seen these wounded adrift carrying like fragile objects their purple wounds.

It is necessary to have seen these hallucinating survivors escape from villages on fire and fleeing before the incendiary bombs.

CHARLES FAVREL
Le Monde, February 12, 1951)

PARIS.

I CAN trust Colonel Williams. He was talking to me, over the inter-com, to tell me that everything was going very well and that "it's soon going to be real fun." I am sure, for my part, that, he, at least would be very amused.

Ten minutes passed by. Colonel Williams indicated a point on the ground: "That is Suwon."

Several moments more passed. We are approaching the target. The plane, dipped calmly, peeled off suddenly in a wonderful precise turn, but which put my heart in my mouth. And the earth approached with an unbelievable rapidity. We are above Inchon. As on a well made plan, the streets are laid out before our eyes, and the houses appear to be models. But suddenly the plan explodes. A silver flash shines several hundred meters below us. It is one of the fellows of our flight who divebombed it. A fiery bouquet gushed out, followed by another tragic blossom. Our plane, as if seized with madness, in its turn dived in a turbulent vortex. The roof which is approaching, the street which jumps up into my face, the door which I distinguish with saddening clarity, the abandoned cart. . . . It is impossible. I want to cry out. But the plane is vibrating. The pilot has put his machine guns into action. And all is very quickly in the distance. My leaden hands weigh on my knees, a black veil blinds me for an instant. A convulsive trembling seizes me, and I hear, as in a grotesque nightmare, a voice which speaks to me in the earphone "Nice show"—with a laugh whose sad echo whirls in my head. For one hour more this game of destruction continues. It is amusing.

The houses explode. The streets disappear in the smoke. It is amusing. I am going to vomit.

PHILIPPE DAUDY
L'Aurore, February 11, 1951
(Paper representing Radical Socialist Party—party of Henri Queuille, Prime Minister and Minister of Interior)



A KOREAN CHILD after being given first aid following injuries received in the B-29 bombings of Pyongyang, capital of the Korean People's Republic.

A Day away from the City

Vacation time is here and everyone tries to get out of the city for week-ends. Here are some nearby spots. But you'll find the one-day outing costs more than last year.

By LOUISE MITCHELL

THIS is the time of year when the summer vacation bee starts buzzing in your ear. Some children and adults may be lucky enough to get off the hot city pavements for several weeks or months but the vast majority will swelter in their year-round base.

If poppa owns a car, or anything that moves, trips into the country will temporarily lift the heavy hand of summer. Otherwise subway trips in and around New York City to parks, beaches, picnic grounds, resorts and points of interest are on the order of the day. The high cost of recreation will be reflected in even these simple trips what with increased prices for transit fares, refreshments, food and admissions.

New York's

Beaches

For its residents, neighbors and visitors, New York City offers miles of salt water beaches, of which Coney Island is, of course, world famous. Part of Coney Island are Brighton, Manhattan and Oriental beaches. Along a narrow peninsula of land between Jamaica Bay and the ocean lie the Rockaways. Life-guards are stationed from Far Rockaway along the waterfronts of Edgemere, Arverne, Hammels, Rockaway Park, Belle Harbor, Neponsit to the New York City seashore development known as Jacob Riis Park. Orchard Beach in Pelham Bay Park is the Bronx's largest recreation area. Staten Island has 14 bathing beaches, with South Beach being the main one. A boat ride up the Hudson or around Manhattan is a boon to those without cars.

In Manhattan, Central Park and its zoo may offer the children many afternoons of fun. A trip to the Statue of Liberty (if she hasn't been called before the House Un-American Committee) includes a ferry ride.

In Brooklyn, there are the Botanical Gardens and Prospect Park and the deep sea fishing center at Sheepshead Bay. The Bronx offers Bronx Park with its famed Children's Zoo, New York Botanical Gardens and Van Cortlandt

Park. In Queens, there are several parks and surf and sea fishing off the Rockaways. Chartered boats leave Whitestone for Long Island Sound fishing.

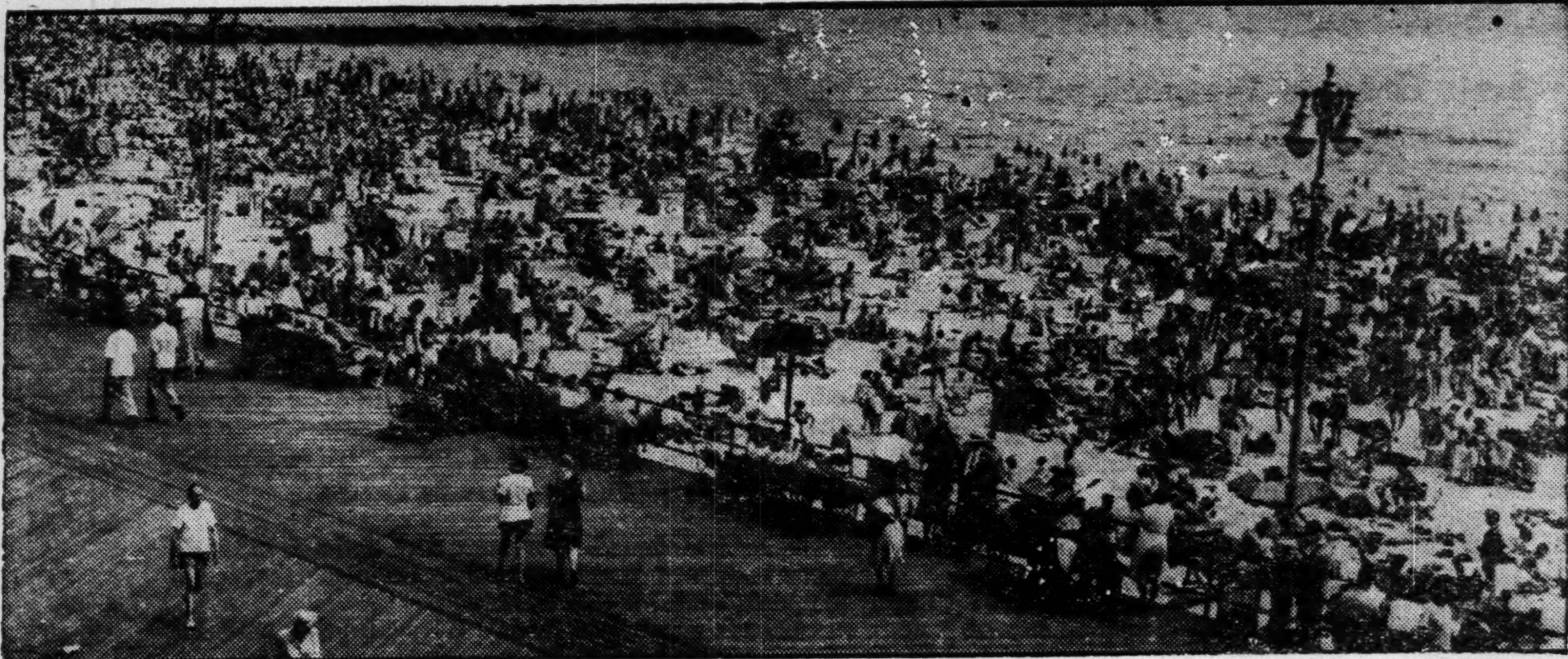
In Nassau County, Jones Beach—New York State's most famous oceanfront State Park is located. It is 33 miles from Manhattan and about a three-quarters of an hour trip by car. Otherwise the trip by train and bus is hard on the children, as well as adults. Suffolk County also has a large share of bathing beaches, fishing harbors and State Parks but without a car the trips are inadvisable.

Within one hour's drive of New York City, are several state parks. They are Valley Stream, Hempstead, Jones Beach, Belmont Lake, Heckscher and Bethpage. More distant are Montauk Point, Hither Hills and Orient on the eastern tip of Long Island. Camping facilities are provided at Wildwood and Hither Hill Parks. Other state parks are Sunken Meadow near Kings Park on Long Island Sound, and Fire Island on the Atlantic Ocean.

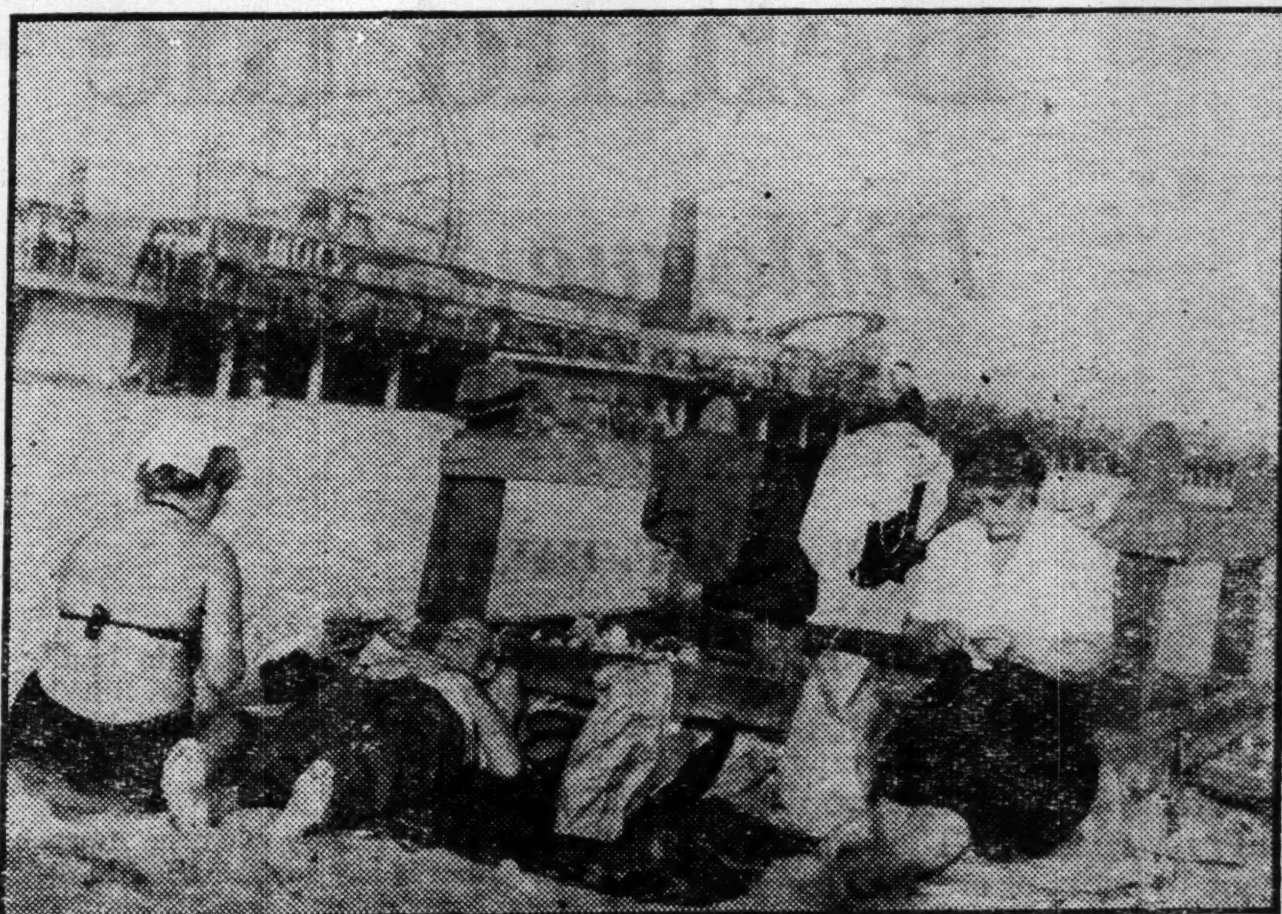
In Westchester, we find Rye, Tarrytown and Tibbets Brook Park. On the western side of the Hudson from George Washington Bridge to the Bear Mountain Bridge is the Polisades Interstate Park, which includes the Bear Mountain Park, a year-round recreation center. Adjoining is the Harriman Park section with public camping areas, bathing and picnicking.

Listed above are public, city and state recreational facilities which are not supposed to be jimcrow. Some private facilities located within the numerous parks and beaches may be jimcrow. The public has protested the existence of these jimcrow places and won the withdrawal of jimcrow bans in many places. Progressives will naturally stay away from jimcrow facilities and fight them.

These facilities are used by millions of New Yorkers in an attempt to escape the city's heat. They are usually overcrowded and evidence of the inadequate recreational facilities offered New Yorkers despite years of building and planning by the City Fathers.



CONEY ISLAND is crowded, shows that too little beach front is available for New Yorkers. Picture above was made on a mid-summer holiday. These days it's like the picture below when only a few hardy souls venture into the cold water.



As We See It

By Milton Howard

Dental Or Mental?—A

Discussion With Teeth In It

A READER WRITES: "I am sorry I missed your columns on psychoanalysis. But a friend had clipped some of them and let me read them. Aren't you making the mistake of a man who won't go to a 'bourgeois' dentist when his tooth hurts him? Mental illness is real and its treatment can't wait until Socialism before it is treated."

Well, here we go again.

The writer of the above letter is the sponsor of a novel idea—that our teeth and our minds are similar in nature, composition, and structure.



BUT THE TRUTH is different. We have politically neutral teeth; but we do not have politically neutral minds.

The writer of the letter would have us forget that there is a vital difference between the proven, scientific physical data applied in the fixing of teeth and the unproved, mystical, degenerate notions which pass for "science" in the quackeries which promise "mental health."

They fix teeth in the Soviet Union the way they

fix teeth here; this aspect of science (like much other proved data) crosses boundaries of country and class. Such achievements of physical science are not thrown away by the advanced science of Socialism. But they emphatically do not view "mental health" or its treatment in socialist states the way the capitalist-minded, capitalist-trained, and capitalist-hired "psychologists" and psychoanalysts view these questions here. The struggle of classes does not affect teeth (except to rob the people of their teeth for lack of proper food and care); but the class struggle penetrates to the very depths of the sciences of the mind.

It is therefore impossible to have a non-class science of the mind, while we do have a non-class science of filling tooth cavities. When you rush to the dentist with your toothache, you will probably get intelligent treatment; but when you rush to a psychoanalyst with your "mental troubles" you will unquestionably get rooked, drugged, and deceived. And this is no less true because some unhappy people find that after talking their hearts out to "a hired friend," they "feel better." Millions of people get the same result much cheaper by falling on their knees and weeping to a Father Confessor.

The reason is that "mental trouble" and dental trouble are not of the same order. One is ideological, the other strictly a matter of physical changes amenable to treatment in which ideas, ideals, morals, and philosophies of life play no part. A recent book called "So You Are Going To Be Psychoanalyzed" notes that a fascist analyst can probably provide more "help" to a Communist with "mental troubles" than even an

ordinary analyst. This gruesome statement is a valuable testimony to all progressive persons as to the real nature of this corrupting and soul-destroying procedure masked as science. And when one recalls that there is now afoot a movement to turn doctors, psychiatrists and psychoanalysts into agents of the political FBI police, it is even more gruesome.

THE WELL-MEANING, but badly-confused people, who want us to accept some form of psychoanalysis and argue that Marxist science "takes the best" of all preceding scientific achievements are using a truth to sell a package of poison. Marxism values every single achievement of science regardless of its origin—provided it is science. Provided, that is, that it conforms to the reality of the outside world of nature and society. The people who make this argument are evading the question. They are evading the fact that the entire structure of psychoanalysis (and nine-tenths of American psychiatry) rests on false, reactionary, anti-working class notions about the nature of the human consciousness. The definition of what "mental health" is is a class definition. The "mental troubles" of the vast majority of persons crowding the couches of the secular Freudian priests are not "mental diseases" at all; they are social and political disorientations masked as a unique personal difficulty. We must differentiate sharply between brain diseases and personality questions which have social origins. The science for mindless teeth is dentistry; but the science for toothless thinking is not psychoanalysis.

Ted Tinsley Says...

Arch Defends International Law

"The Iranians," said Arch Farch, "are threatening international law and the sanctity of contracts."

"Hold still while I sew this button," said Edna, "or else take off your shirt."

"I'll take off my shirt," said Arch, slipping his arms out of the sleeves. "Disgraceful."

"Where is Iran?" asked Edna.

"I don't know. But that doesn't make any difference. The Iranians have no right to nationalize the British oil fields."

Edna had a thread in her mouth and was holding the needle to the light. "Bilgewater," she muttered, without losing her grip on the thread.

"My position is supported by the New York Times," said Arch proudly.

"Or vice versa," added Edna.

Arch stretched out on the couch and picked up the Times. "Listen, Edna." He turned to the editorial page

and read, "The British case is unassailable on a legal basis; Iran is outraging accepted standards of international law and practice."

Edna started on the button. "You mean unaccepted standards of international law."

"No, no. It says 'accepted standards.'"

"Whether or not the standards are accepted depends on who writes the editorials. London and Washington accept the standards. But Iran doesn't and China doesn't and the Soviet Union doesn't and—"

"I still insist the Times is right," said Arch. "As the editorial says, Iran 'is wrong to try to seize property that happens geographically to be in Iran—'"

"How strange!" exclaimed Edna. "To think that Iran happens geographically to be in Iran!"

"That's not—"

Edna interrupted. "I'm sure that if the Iranian oil fields happened geographically to be in Oklahoma we wouldn't have all this trouble."

"That's silly," said Arch. "If the Iranian oil fields

happened geographically to be in Oklahoma, they wouldn't be Iranian."

"Well," said Edna, "since the British oil fields happen geographically to be in Iran then they're not British."

"Hah! But what about the contract with England?"

"We ought to know all about that," said Edna. "We had lots of contracts with England in 1776. Land grants and all. And we broke every last one of them."

"You are mixing me up," Arch complained.

Edna ignored him. "Now take the Boston tea party. That never should have happened just because Boston happened to be geographically in Massachusetts."

"There's no use trying to discuss anything with you," Arch turned over on his side and faced the wall.

Edna pushed him. "Here's your shirt. Now get up and let me lie down."

"Aw!" Arch protested.

"Up! Up! Just because you happen to be geographically on the couch doesn't mean you're going to stay there."

Behind the 'Big Debate'

Dialogue in An Office

By ROB F. HALL

WASHINGTON

"THE testimony in the MacArthur hearings is now approaching one million words," I said to Marianne. "That would be about 10 books of ordinary length."

"And not a real issue in a carload," said Marianne, looking up from the pile of newspapers. Marianne is the most decorative feature in the Washington bureau of your favorite newspaper, but she isn't merely decorative. She reads the newspapers, clips them, and on occasion offers salty comment on the vagaries of Washington life.

"And what, may I ask, are the real issues?" I said.

"I'm very glad you asked that question," replied Marianne, giving herself the air of a schoolmarm lecturing a somewhat backward pupil. "The real issues in Korea are very much like the real issues in Iran. Now the average American doesn't have too much difficulty understanding the issues in Iran, because that's British imperialism, not American imperialism, which is throwing its weight around."

"The issue in Iran is whether the British-owned Anglo-Iranian Oil Co., which has grown rich on the oil of Iranian people shall continue to grow rich while the Iranian people live in poverty," I put in. "But what's the connection?"

"The Iranian people have evidently had a tummy-ful of the British stealing their natural wealth and are determined to put a stop to it," said Marianne. "The British are considering whether or not they should send more troops to Iran to hold onto what they have already grabbed."

"But they hesitate," I reminded her.

"Yes, they hesitate for two reasons," Marianne continued. "First, they are afraid that if the Iranian people resist them with unity and determination, it will be costly as the dickens, both in lives and in terms of world prestige. Secondly, the Soviet Union might occupy northern Iran, as it has a right to do under the Soviet-Iranian treaty."

"I see by Joseph Alsop's columns," I said, "that the British government hopes to avoid this by the neat trick of persuading the Shah of Iran to change his government to one more friendly to the oil company."

"Go to the head of the class," said Marianne. "Here's what Alsop says the new government must do," and she read from his column:

"A firm suppression of the Persian parliament, ruthless martial law, and a dictatorial rule by decree constitute the minimum price of any new government

which is to enjoy real control in Iran."

"A pretty shocking exposure of British imperialism in Iran, isn't it?" said Marianne.

I nodded.

"But isn't that exactly what the American government has done or tried to do in Korea?" she pointed out.

"I get you," I said. "The American government wanted complete control of Korea with all its riches as well as its strategic bases. Faced with the resistance of the Korean people, our generals and our State Department tried to enforce upon that country the government of Syngman Rhee which was favorable to American aims. But when it didn't come off, we resorted to war against the Korean people, dragging in the United Nations to make it look good. Yes, I think the parallel is just."

"That's the real issue in Korea," said Marianne. "And when MacArthur wasn't able to put it across, he was recalled."

"Aren't you rather oversimplifying the issue?" I suggested. "There were the differences between MacArthur and the Administration as to certain proposals of his which would result in spreading the war and involving the United States in a full-scale war with China."

"I'm not denying these are issues, too," said Marianne, "but they are secondary. They never would have arisen if MacArthur had been successful in destroying the North Korean army. He wanted to bomb Manchuria as a part of his efforts to wipe out the Chinese volunteers. The Administration wouldn't go along with that because they figured it wouldn't succeed any better than MacArthur's other plans had. And as for stealing Taiwan (Formosa) and helping Chiang Kai-shek, there aren't any differences between MacArthur and the Administration."

"That's agreed, certainly," I said. "But how does the issue of China resemble the issue of Iran?"

"It's not so different," said Marianne. "The Administration is just as hostile towards China as MacArthur is. They are hesitating about invading China for the same reasons Britain, so far, is hesitating in Iran. They are afraid of the strong resistance of the Chinese people and they also fear the Soviet Union will come to the aid of China, as she has a right to do under the Soviet-Chinese treaty."

"Gee, you have really thought this thing through," I said admiringly. "And like Britain, they would like to solve their problem by forcing a change in the government of China. In other words, they would like to put Chiang Kai-shek back in power because they



know he would be friendly to American imperialism."

"That's it," said Marianne, "and that's why the slaughter goes on in Korea, because the defenders of Korea won't bow to American imperialism nor to the Syngman Rhee government which is the puppet of American imperialism. And unless this war is stopped, it will spread to the Chinese mainland and probably into World War III. These are the real issues in the Far East. The things that MacArthur and the other brass hats have been talking about at the Senate hearing are not the real issues, not by a dam site."

"I agree, Marianne," I said, "but back in Detroit and Chicago and Birmingham, I doubt that most people yet realize that these are the issues. However, I do think they want peace, regardless

of their feelings or their confusions as to the real state of things. I think they feel that whatever the rights or the wrongs of American troops being in Korea, they ought to be brought home and the differences settled by negotiations rather than by more slaughter."

"I think so, too," said Marianne. "But Truman and Acheson won't negotiate unless the people rise up on their hind legs and make them. It's not enough for the people to WANT peace; they've got to do something about it."

"Now if I write all this down in an article," I said, "the readers will say, 'Listen to that girl; she talks like a book.'"

"Maybe so," said Marianne, "but it won't sound like any of the 10 books the generals have talked into print up at the MacArthur hearings."

Workers' Letters from the Shops

Why Republic Steel Is So 'Patriotic'

WARREN, O.

Dear Editor:

Going by all the talk about full-employment and prosperity you might think everything was milk-and-honey. But the truth is that our country is in a kind of full-employment-depression.

Here's an example of one reason for it. Before, at the Republic mill here, three guys bundled from 150 to 200 coils in an 8-hour shift. Now, with a new bundling machine, these same three guys are putting out 500 coils in the same eight hours. And they're making half as much as before for the production they're putting out. When it's all added up, the company has record profits to show, while the worker has a sore back, exhaustion and reduced buying power to show for it.

And this is all done in the name of "national emergency"! No wonder the bosses like the war-drive and the stock market slumps at every rumor of peace!

—REPUBLIC WORKER, WARREN

Chrysler Chisles on Vacation Checks

DETROIT

Dear Editor:

Were we surprised at the tremendous tax taken out of our vacation pay checks this year? The normal tax robbery out of the weekly pay check was about doubled for the vacation pay check of the average Chrysler Corporation auto worker.

When asked why, the corporation representative said no dependents are counted on this check. In addition to the income tax robbery, for no good reason social security tax was taken out.

Two other workers and myself were discussing this highway robbery and these are the first thoughts that struck us. One worker said, "If it were for something worthwhile I wouldn't mind, but it will only line the pockets of the crooks in Washington."

The second fellow replied, "The extra money will probably go for the electricity to burn more people in the chair like Willie McGee." The thought that came to my mind was, "My tax will pay for a lot of bullets to make blood run in Korea." I'd like to ask brother Reuther a question, "Where is the butter you talk about in your slogan," guns and butter?"

—A DODGE WORKER

Workers Say the Picture Isn't So Pretty in Picture Frame Shops

NEW YORK.

The Worker Correspondence Editor:

We take this opportunity to inform you about conditions in the Picture Frame industry. Our union, Local 18465, AFL, is affiliated with the reactionary Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners. It has the old familiar setup of the self-perpetuating officeholders. The present union administration has, with minor exceptions, held office for about 15 years. No elections for any union offices have been held for several years. Even when an election takes place, there is no opposition slate of candidates. Union meetings are held only three or four times a year at the most.

Union dues are \$4 and are deducted from the worker's wages each month. Prior to the passage of Workmen's Sick Benefits Law, dues were \$3. Shop chairmen pay no dues and receive a percentage of the dues in cash from the union when they deliver the dues to the union.

We have a union owned and operated (N. Y. State approved) welfare fund financed by the employers who contribute 3 percent of the payroll. In workmen's compensation cases the union discriminates against its own members with regard to the welfare fund by paying only three weeks' benefits in spite of the fact that it knows that,

'EFFICIENCY' ON LUXURY LINERS

NEW YORK

Dear Editor:

Conditions on board the ships have been worsening pretty steadily during the past three years since the shipowners and the Coast Guard, operating behind their stooge Joe Curran, moved into the NMU Hall.

This is true on all ships, but from my experience, the seamen on the big passenger ships are getting the worst of it. The outfits like U. S. Lines, Moore-McCormack, and American Export set the pace for the industry, and they're really going to town now trying to push conditions back to where they were 18 or 19 years ago.

On the ship I'm on now, one of the so-called "luxury-liners," these are some of the conditions:

Rotten Food—saving on food for the crew was always a big money-maker for the companies, and in a period like this the worst belly-robbers get the jobs, and the crew gets the garbage. All the good cuts of meat go to the passengers—the low-grade stuff marked "suitable for hospitals and steamships," goes to us. No second order on meats, no salads, juices, or milk—that's for the passengers.

The first class waiters on the ship have no galley or mess room of their own, so they have to actually steal the food they eat.

Last trip, the crew had no eggs for two days because three cases of eggs were used to baptize passengers crossing the Equator. And when the crew squawked about it, we were told that there were no eggs because the Puerto Ricans in the crew were drinking too much egg nog.

Intimidation—the ships' captains are back in their glory now with the power to hire and fire as they please. Whenever they need an assist, the Coast Guard



is right at hand to put the "subversive" brand on any seaman who makes a protest of any kind.

Two Puerto Rican seamen were laughing in the alleyway when the captain happened to be passing by on inspection, so the two were logged for "not having the proper attitude."

A crew member who uses the passenger gangway to go ashore is logged two days pay.

I could go on listing dozens of other such facts. The rank and file of the seamen today is getting increasingly fed up with the whole mess—with the shipowners, the Coast Guard screening, the Curran machine, and all that goes with them.

They haven't yet found the way to fight back and break through. But in the messroom and focsle discussions they've got the shipowners' ears burning.

—A "LUXURY LINER" SAILOR

To Our Correspondents:

We're starting to roll now. The response is improving. But we have not heard enough from the auto, machine, rubber and other important industries. And we haven't had a line from textile and coal. And what about the South? Let us hear from you—SOON!

Says Ryan Boycott Hurts Longshoremen

NEW YORK

Editor, The Worker:

At the coming ILA convention there will be much fan-fare from Joe Ryan about boycotting all ships from behind the "iron curtain countries."

Most longshoremen aren't mad at anybody. All we want to do is make a decent living which means working at least 40 hours a week.

Let us examine just what boycotting shipping from these countries will mean to the maritime industry.

Today practically all our foreign trades to the so called "democracies" like England, France, Italy, is on lend lease, which means we are actually giving these countries all the stuff we ship them on the promise that they will not go communist. All of these countries are in such a financial condition that if they had to pay for the stuff we ship them, it just couldn't be done. So let us be practical. How long can we go on shipping stuff free to all these countries?

On the other hand, it is only the countries beyond the so-called "iron curtain" that have the dough to pay for commodities from us in cash and raw materials that we can use very well.

We are forcing the so called communist countries whom we are boycotting, to band together, trade among each other and become self sustaining on their own. Eventually they won't even miss our trade, but we sure will miss theirs.

In time we face the danger of losing the markets that we need so badly.

So for us longshoremen there is an immediate problem. Boycotting ships from friendly countries means only loss of work for American workers beginning with longshoremen and going all the way to the factories.

Brother Joe Ryan drawing \$32,500 rain or shine has no problems about getting his salary whether the men work or not. But what about the working longshoreman?

How will boycotting ships from foreign countries help fatten our pay envelopes?

—A N. Y. LONGSHOREMAN

How 40-Hour Week Works on Railroads

BUFFALO

Editor, Shop Correspondence:

The speed-up at the railroad yards here has sent a worker to the hospital with several crushed ribs and a ruptured spleen. At this writing, the accident is a week old, and he is still in an oxygen tank in serious condition.

These accidents are happening more and more often as the companies drive the men to get the same work out of them in the 40-hour week recently won, as previously gotten in a seven-day, fifty-six hour week. We used to put in a regular six days, and get overtime for the seventh. Now the overtime is saved for the company, and they have added no more than one man in ten to make up for the 16-hour cut in the work week. They have thus managed to take out of our hides more than they lost by our victory in reducing the work week to 40 hours.

We're given two and a half minutes to inspect a car. No real inspection can take place in that time. What's more, three men used to inspect the car. Now, only two do the job.

We get regular weekly lectures on safety and are constantly being bawled out for things that don't matter. But where safety measures require time, like the placing of blue safety flags or locks on switches, we're bawled out as shirkers if we insist on them. The man in the hospital was sent there because a switch on a side-rail was not locked. Ironically, he was on the safety committee. Committee members are always being bull-dozed by the bosses and soon get timid about opening their mouths.

B. D.

Harvester Gets a Lesson on Safety

CHICAGO

To the Editor:

Recently the men in my plant (International Harvester at Melrose Park, Ill.) gave the company a lesson entitled: "We are not going to break our necks so that you can break your profit records."

It was a seven-day action beginning when electrical department foreman George Mladner ordered an electrician, Clyde Cunningham, to scale a ladder to inspect a faulty hoist. Cunningham demanded that someone hold the ladder. The foreman said "No," and what's more, told the electrician he was fired.

It was a bad moment for the company to pull a trick like that. That afternoon a big shindig had been scheduled. The occasion was a full-dress affair where chairman of the board Fowler McCormick was to make a big speech about the company's safety record. He was slated to present a gold medal to a maintenance worker, John Vaice, for his heroic attempt to save the life of a Harvester employee who had fallen into an unguarded tank of hot caustic.

Fearing a scandal, the company quickly rescinded the firing of Cunningham and postponed discussion of the safety issue involved until after the ceremony.

However, the next day, the company told representatives of UAW Local 6 they had no intention of upholding the maintenance department safety rules which had been in effect for five years.

The electricians, millwrights, pipefitters, welders and sheet-metal men walked out of the plant. They were joined the next day by the carpenters.

The company got tough and said it would not meet with the union as long as the men were out of the plant. The battle of nerves continued until Monday, with the company unable to crack the solid front of the maintenance men.

That afternoon it was the company that cracked under pressure of the chaos that had developed in the plant with the breakdown of machines and assembly lines.

The company agreed to restore the safety rules it had sought to abolish. We won a victory through solidarity and militant united action.

—HARVESTER WORKER

The White Sox Take Chicago by Storm

THE WHITE SOX are the hottest thing to hit Chicago since the cow kicked over the lantern, and the town's fans have taken to the battling youngsters of Comiskey Park in a great big way.

It's been a long time between pennants at the big symmetrical ball yard on West 35th Street and South Shields Avenue . . . 32 years to be exact, longest drought of any of the 16 big league clubs. And you can't blame the South Side fans for dreaming, even if the White Sox did finish sixth last year and were rated no better than fifth by the "experts" this time. And even if the season is still young.

What's happened to bring the Sox to life so suddenly? Several things. Let's look them over, not necessarily in the order of their importance:

NEW MANAGER. Paul Richards, lean ex-catcher from Waxahatchie, Texas, is a big improvement over the carping, unpopular martinet who started with the Sox last year. On his minor league record and the testimony of all who played for him, Richards is a keen, intent student of the game who commands respect from his players and gives it right back to them.

He knew what he wanted and went after it. Comiskey Park, with its big distances to the stands, isn't built for home run hitters. Richards couldn't see the slugging, slow-footed Gus Zernial type fitting in. He wanted speed and sharpness and began molding his club along those lines. "Get Minoso from Cleveland," he told general manager Frank Lane, "I saw him on the coast last year, he's the type of player we need to get into the pennant fight." The Sox sent the long-hitting, lumbering Zernial to the A's and got Minoso in a big three-cornered deal. With the fleet Al Carresquel, the amazingly fast Jim Busby, and spry Nelson Fox, Richards now had the fastest-moving quartet in the big leagues and the Sox began to put that extra pressure on the defenses.

Richards has shown before that he is a keen judge of baseball talent. While managing Buffalo, a Detroit farm team, to a surprise International League pennant, he urged the front office to grab Roy Campanella, then a rookie catcher with Montreal of the same league. "He is the best catcher in baseball right now," he said. But owner Briggs wasn't interested in talent for the Tigers unless it came lilywhite.

Richards has shown that he is refreshingly free of some of the game's hidebound traditions. In one game this year, he moved relief pitcher Dorish to

Speed, youth, hustle and a new manager add up to a surprising showing — Southside fans haven't had a pennant since 1919 . . . and you can't blame them for dreaming.

By LESTER RODNEY



third base, brought in a left-handed pitcher to retire the red-hot Ted Williams, then put Dorish back on the mound to finish—and win. In the International League he confounded the experts by ordering his infielders to forget the "book" on speedy Sam Jethroe of Montreal, playing a grounder to first instead of to second with Sam at bat and a man on first. He knew Jethroe was more dangerous on first than an ordinary runner on second, and followed his logic through! It worked, too.

Recently, Richards made what appeared to be an inconsequential swap of unsuccessful pitchers, sending Bob Cain to Detroit for Saul Rogovin. The latter had pitched for him at Buffalo and he knew his potential. Shortly afterward, Rogovin hurled a two-hit victory for the White Sox!

NEW POLICY: Late last fall, under the direct impact of a broad South Side campaign to end jimerow, the White Sox moguls for the first time ended the lilywhite nature of their team and farm system, signing Bob Boyd and Sam Hairston and farming both promising

players to Sacramento of the Pacific Coast League. The scrapping of the infamous color line opened the way for the acquisition of Minoso, who has "made" the team.

It should interest fans to know that the new democratic policy hasn't ended there. Sox scouts recently signed two of the finest outfield prospects in the land from the campus of Grambling College, a Negro school in Louisiana, and sent them to their Superior, Wis., farm team. One, Crawford Neale, batted .510 and hit 15 homers in the short college season, the other Frank Ensley, hit .378 and is called as fast as any big leaguer going. Mark the names. The scouts think both will be ready for Triple A ball before this season is over.

FAN BACKING. Every winning team spurs some excitement and new support, it's true, but the Sox have some special factors going for them. Like the Dodgers of '41 and the Indians of '48 they are making their drive for the top after many lean years, and this lends intensity to the rooting. The Dodgers hadn't won one since 1920, and the same for the

Indians. Only older Sox fans remember the 1919 team (and that pennant was turned into ashes by scandal).

Not to be discounted as a factor is the greater fan enthusiasm because of the newly democratic nature of the team. As in Cleveland in '48, this helps bring the team closer to the community with a sense of identification—it is a team which begins at least to bear a little more resemblance in makeup to the community whose support it solicits.

Can intensity of fan rooting and community support actually get to mean anything in the won and lost columns? Ask the players. They know!

The current starting lineup is a cogglomeration of players with Carresquel and Busby the only ones who never played on another big league team. Carresquel, sensational 23-year-old shortstop from Venezuela, was bought from the Brooklyn farm chain for \$30,000, a steal. He is the major's new shortstop super-star. First baseman Ed Robinson, hard socking Texan who now lives in Baltimore, came up with Cleveland and at 31 has just found himself.

Little Nelson Fox, 23-year-old second base hustler from St. Thomas, Pa., came to the A's as a kid from their Lincoln, Neb., farm and was sent along to the Sox with a "good field no hit" label. That was the A's mistake! Minoso, the Cuban star, played only a few big league games for Cleveland before coming to the Sox. Catcher Constantine (Gus) Niarhos came from the Yankees, where he was wasting his hustling talent on the bench, behind Yogi Berra, and veteran Phil Masi came from the Boston Braves of the National League.

Rightfielder Al Zarilla, 30-year-old Los Angelino, came from the Red Sox this winter along with rejuvenated pitcher Joe Dobson in the deal that sent Scarborough and Wight to the Hub. Jim Busby, the 24-year-old flash from Corpus Christie, Texas, and Texas A&M, came out of the Sox farm system at Sacramento. Ed Sewart was an apparently nondescript pickup from Washington, and Paul Lehner a throw-in on the Zernial-Minoso deal.

Of the pitchers, Dobson came from Boston, Randy Gumpert of Monocacy, Pa., from the Yanks, Harry Dorish of Swoyerville, Pa., from the Browns, Ken Holcombe of Burnsville, N. C., from the Yanks farm system, Howie Judson of Hebron, Ill., and Marv Rotblatt of Chicago from the Sox' own system, and ace Bill Pierce of Detroit was hornswoggled right from under Briggs' nose.

And if Rotblatt is the only actual Chicagoan on the team, the excited fans of the southside love their vital new White Sox team not one whit less. Bring on those Yanks!

Big City With No Transit Crisis

(Continued from Magazine Page 1)
keep your car in good running order as well as clean. You can get a "ticket" for allowing the snow to stay on the top after a winter storm.

Of trucks, you'll see four or five-ton green-painted ones made in the Molotov plant at Gorky or the Stalin plant here in Moscow. There are also tremendous 25-ton self-tipping trucks, others made in Yaroslavl or in Minsk which has a new auto plant. There are trucks marked Taxi, used for moving your belongings out to the Dachas or summer homes, where millions of citizens spend the summer, or for moving your furniture into the new apartment houses going up in every part of town.

When you hear a siren it will usually be a big Zis 110 ambulance on its way from or to a hospital. They drive fast down the middle of the thoroughfare while the regular traffic streams along both sides of the wide streets.

The Metro

Green-colored trucks deliver bread to the stores, blue and yellow-colored trucks carry the ice cream, a Moskvich station wagon with the sign of lightning and the word "mail" on its side goes by, or the blue Moskviches used by the district doctors, or trucks delivering packages you have ordered from the stores by telephone.

At night you spot the vacant taxis by the green light over its windshield

which is turned off when it picks up a fare.

Pride of Moscow's municipal transportation system is its "Metro," the subway. Aside from its cleanliness, its warmth in the winter and cool temperature in the summer, and the beauty of each individually designed station; most noteworthy is the speed, efficiency and safety of its operation. Only after midnight do I remember ever waiting more than two minutes for a train—and that was a three-minute wait. During rush hours trains pull in at the station every minute and a half.

They tell the story of the mother who told her little boy he wouldn't be able to ride in the "Metro" unless he washed his hands. When you see the spotless floors, the gleaming crystal and marble or run your hand along the highly-polished wood going up or down the escalators without picking up any dust, you can understand that mother's admonition. Front cars of the train are always reserved for parents with children, or invalids.

High Wages In Transport

The subways operate without accidents and without periods of delay or congestion because of automatic traffic control. Not once in nine months of frequent use of the subway do I remember the train stopping between stations or halting longer than necessary at the station.

A subway ride is 50 kopeks and you buy your ticket at a booth or from an automatic vending machine.

This year, the Moscow Metro will be 16 years old. Ever since it opened they've been extending it, and some work even went on during the war. This year, another big circle through the city will be completed and half a dozen new stations opened up. Because of types of earth, water and rock formations underground, it has always been a difficult job digging the subway. This has to be done in most places at very great depths. That also means you ride an escalator and don't walk up or down at almost every station.

It's crowded during the busy hours, morning and evening, and New Yorkers will find almost everything else different if they ride the Metro here except for the crowds. By far the biggest crowd is on the line going to the Dynamo stadium for a Sunday game or first division teams in the football (soccer) championship matches. Then, too, the number 12 trolley bus which passes the stadium will be packed and there are long lines of taxis and enormous streams of private cars going to the game.

Besides all this, many of the factories have their own bus service and special buses take people to the sanatoriums and rest homes not far from Moscow.

To keep the streets in good repair, there are automatic rippers which take up the old asphalt, bulldozers, excava-

tors, tractors and steam rollers. It wasn't so long ago when all of Moscow's streets were cobble stone. In the outskirts and side streets you'll still see them, but everywhere asphalt is replacing the cobbles. Everywhere, that is, except for the approach to and Red Square itself, which has special, neatly-laid cobble stones adequate for the tanks and heavy vehicles that rumble across on the Nov. 7 and May 1 parades.

Wages for transport workers are high, averaging about 1,800 rubles a month for bus drivers, higher for many subway workers and stakhanovites. When you consider the fact that the flats in the special apartment buildings put up for transport workers of Moscow take from three to five percent of their monthly wages, you can understand why so many of them are buying their own automobiles and other luxury goods.

Despite the tremendous population growth in the last decade and the vast increase of its traffic, Moscow does not and won't face a traffic crisis. This is because Moscow is growing according to plan; it's much easier to get about the city now than it was when the population was much smaller; great additions are constantly being made to transportation facilities. At the same time, the city is growing in its outskirts, parking space grows, streets have been widened and are constantly being enlarged. Foresight and planning are characteristic of a socialist way of life and that goes for its transportation, too.

HOLLYWOOD

By DAVID PLATT

The Un-Americans Are Out to Get All Film Artists Who Supported Roosevelt

WHY IS the Un-American Committee hounding Robert Rossen, producer-writer-director of the Academy Award winning film *All The King's Men* and the recent *Brave Bulls*?

It is because Rossen was chairman of the Hollywood Writers Mobilization which is listed in the books of the witch-hunters as "subversive . . . a clearing house for Communist propaganda."

BUT IF ANYTHING the Writers Mobilization was a "clearing house" for most of the written material circulated by the U.S. Government during the war with Nazi Germany and Japan.

If the Mobilization was "subversive" then the un-Americans should investigate the Office of War Information, the Treasury Department, Red Cross, Army and Navy and Air Force Departments, cabinet members, congressmen, generals and admirals, all of whom daily solicited the aid of Rossen's organization in the preparation of speeches, pamphlets, films, etc.

Formed in 1942, the Writers Mobilization was a cohesive and articulate group of some 3,500 writers who desired to contribute their bit to the destruction of Hitler fascism.

Eight writing guilds were represented in the Mobilization: Screen Writers, Radio Writers, Screen Publicists, Screen Story Analysts, Screen Cartoonists, American Newspaper Guild, Independent Publicists, Song Writers Protective Association.

This tremendous pool of talent was placed at the disposal of the U. S. Government.

WHAT WERE some of the Mobilization's 'subversive' deeds during the war years?

- They wrote most of the movie and radio scenarios and rally speeches for the Treasury Department war bond drives.
- Provided the Red Cross with practically all the written material and film scripts for the blood bank drives.
- Wrote and directed 143 movie shorts for the armed forces.
- Produced 734 radio programs for army camps at home and abroad.
- Turned out hundreds of cartoons, slogans, songs, posters, brochures and feature stories on the war.
- Organized and produced the famous Free World Series of radio plays.
- Put on film and radio shows in service hospitals in California.
- Conducted rehabilitation classes in which top writers and directors gave many hours of time each week to teach wounded the ins and outs of the movie and radio business.
- Sponsored the Writers Congress in Hollywood in 1943 in conjunction with the University of California to which the Army, Navy, OWI and numerous other government agencies sent delegates.

FOR THEIR support of President Roosevelt's policies, the Writers Mobilization was rebaited by the California Tenney (Little Dies Committee), smeared in the Hearst press and it now finds itself on the Attorney's 'subversive' list, although the organization disbanded long ago.

The Motion Picture Alliance—the Big Finger of the Hollywood witch-hunts—named the Mobilization as a "clearing house for Communist propaganda."

But during the war years the Alliance was the target of widespread attack for its pro-Hitler line on the war. In fact, in June, 1944, 22,000 film industry workers representing 19 Hollywood guilds and unions voted unanimously to brand the Alliance 'pro-fascist' for creating disunity and trying to wreck the movie industry's war effort.

The Un-Americans—the Alliance included—are smearing the Writers Mobilization today not because it was a "clearing house for Communist propaganda" but because it represented loyalty to the traditions of Roosevelt whose policies they abhor.

That is why they are now insinuating that the Federal Theatre Project created by Roosevelt was Un-American. Howard da Silva was asked by the witch-hunters whether he was connected with this 'subversive' project.

WHAT ARE THE FACTS about the Federal Theatre?

It involved virtually every leading professional in theatre, drama critics, trade unions, Hollywood stars, thousands of non-professionals.

In the four years of its existence—1935 to 1939, this Project produced over 1,000 plays including classics—plays in Jewish, Italian, German; Living Newspaper plays, dance dramas, vaudeville, musical comedy, marionette shows, pageants, even circuses.

"Never have mimetic and dramatic arts so come alive in this country," said the late William Rose Benet.

For the first time the American theatre was released from the dead hand of Broadway standards.

At its height the Federal Theatre employed 13,000 people. These workers reclaimed old, unused theaters. They gave performances on platforms in car parks, on trucks, in churches, union halls, in flood disaster and farm areas. They put on special shows for children.

Forty million Americans are estimated to have attended Federal Theatre plays in those four exciting years.

Today almost everyone is agreed that never in our history has such impetus been given to the dramatic arts.

President Roosevelt regarded the arts as a vital part of American life. The artists who are now crawling on their bellies before the Un-American Committee are betraying this democratic cultural tradition. The witch-hunters, who run for their weapons, whenever they hear the word culture, are out to see that no such development occurs in our country again.

THEY WILL FAIL, of course. It may take time, but the people will prevail.

Mailer's New Novel 'Barbary Shore' Marks Death of Another Talent

BARBARY SHORE. By Norman Mailer. Rinehart. New York. 312 pp. \$3.

By ROBERT FRIEDMAN

ONLY A FEW YEARS AGO, Norman Mailer was being hailed in ecstatic phrases for his first novel, *The Naked and the Dead*. To Sinclair Lewis, he was "the greatest writer to come out of this generation," and other bourgeois critics were scarcely less restrained.

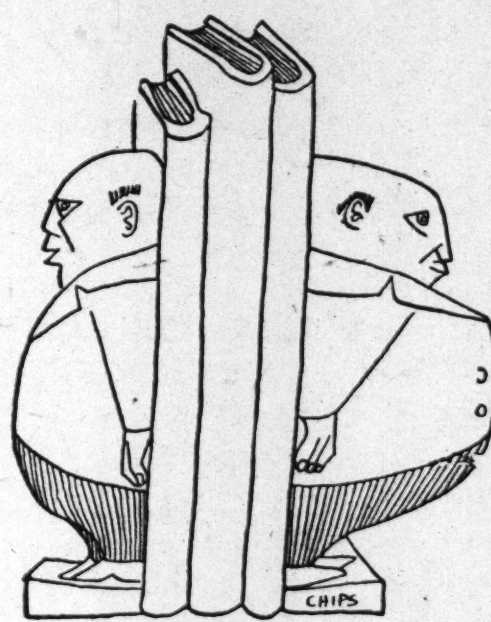
What Mailer had done was something less than was claimed for him. He had seen war, the anguish of soldiers, the cruelty and terror, the brutality of power-minded commanders. He had put all this in a book—with the passion and sweep of a youthful (he was 25) and undeniable talent, and phrased it, to a degree, though in poorly-digested fashion, in the anti-fascist concepts of the left.

BUT IT WAS NOT for its portrait of a fascistic general that the critics touted *Naked and the Dead* into bestsellerdom. It was because, over and above its surface accuracy of some phases of war, it got nowhere, offered no perspective, was essentially a photograph of decay, blurring out the essence of the world struggle against fascism in World War II.

A writer in present-day America is forgiven much, even if he points to a capitalist cancer here and there, if only he will leave his reader without hope in the future, if only he will not reveal the secret of unity and struggle and the truth about a better social system.

AND NOW Norman Mailer has written another novel, *Barbary Shore*. It is a bad book, so utterly, unbelievably bad, that even capitalist critics must say so. And they say so regretfully, for Mailer has written a Trotskyite tract, filled with the stale and venomous slanders which the fifth columnists of fascism in the workers' ranks have used for decades.

The Trotskyism of 1951 is the preachment of despair. It is the attempt to disarm workers by acknowledging the evils of capitalism only to win credence for the lie that Soviet socialism is as evil, and that support for the camp of peace headed by the Soviet Union is futile and worse.



In one journal of the book trade, Roger H. McDonough, director of the New Jersey State Library, declares: "Mailer's first novel since *The Naked and the Dead* appears to be an attempt at an American *Darkness at Noon*."

He continues, with obvious regret: "Unfortunately, the characters are neither believable nor convincing and the result is a rather dull and unsatisfactory book . . . the average person will have difficulty in finding the story behind the moral—if there is one."

IT IS, of course, precisely because of the 'moral' of *Barbary Shore* that it marks the complete disintegration of Mailer's art.

After *Naked and the Dead*, Mailer lent his name and presence to various organizations and gatherings furthering the cause of peace and democracy. But he became increasingly close to Trotskyites. At the Cultural Congress for Peace, held in New York, he disgusted listeners when he presumed to lecture the people of the world that peace conferences "have no meaning," that struggle for peace was useless "because what people want has very little to do with the way countries enact their historical patterns."

At that time, there were still progressives who hoped that Mailer was callow or confused, and that this defeatism was not a part of the calculated effort to sabotage the fight for peace.

BUT BARBARY SHORE is evidence to the contrary. It restates Mailer's stand at the cultural conference, that Russia and America are both "state capitalisms" and that honest

people should just give up and go home until a "decent, equitable socialism" comes along.

In *Barbary Shore*, Mailer has 'improved' on his halting and clumsy phrasings of the cultural congress of two years ago. In the interim, presumably, he has had the instruction of the man who translated *Naked and the Dead* into French, and to whom he has dedicated this book, Jean Malaquais. The latter is himself the author of a novel, *World Without Visa*, noteworthy for being at the same time one of the longest, dullest and filthiest anti-Soviet novels ever to be published here. Reaching a new low even for Trotskyite slander, this book had accused French Communists and Soviet citizens of using the anti-fascist underground as a means of fingering political foes for the Nazis.

IT IS UNDER such tutelage that Mailer now learnedly discourses in *Barbary Shore* of the "betrayal" of the revolution and of the glorious opportunities for world revolution after the Soviet Union and the U. S. destroy each other in war.

If I have not discussed, till now, the 'plot' of *Barbary Shore* it is because I, like Mr. McDonough of the N. J. State Library, confess that I couldn't find it. There is some kind of ex-Communist in it, who recites the long political monologues, a sinister fellow who is trying to extract some 'secret' from him, and some sickly episodes of sex abnormality. The narrator is a young writer who starts the book off with a big fuss over his loss of memory, a mystery which Mailer forgets about after and never clears up.

And *Barbary Shore* includes some of the worst prose in years. For example, "How could you love them when it was yourself that you loved, and you were so right in that because we are born to love ourselves and that is the secret of everything."

THIS, THEN, is *Barbary Shore*—one more proof of the fact that talent atrophies and art degenerates when their possessor embraces the creed of the Un-Americans, the Soviet-haters. Thus, it is impossible to write a review of Norman Mailer's second book that is not also an obituary for another writer whose talent has gone down the drain of Trotskyism.

Priestley's Novel 'Festival'

FESTIVAL by J. B. Priestley. Harper. New York. 607 pp. \$3.95.

J. B. PRIESTLEY, for a long time now, has had almost monopoly rights to the Dickensian style of fiction writing. His characters are homespun folk; their appropriate names, like Major Bulfoss and Commodore Tribe, are carefully and lovingly chosen; British types are skillfully caricatured, and there is, in the proper Dickensian mixture, pathos, comedy and honest sentiment.

But for all that, Mr. Priestley's new, big novel, *Festival*, has a decidedly hollow ring. When he first started superimposing Dickens on his novels of contemporary England (as in his *Good Companions*), Priestley wrote with sympathy of the British working-class efforts to keep head above water during the depression, although even then he attempted to blur the facts of class domination and class struggle by dividing people into "good" and "bad" categories. But *Festival* reveals more

than ever the essential falsity in Priestley's imitation of Dickens.

Festival tells how an incongruous trio—the amiable charlatan, Commodore Tribe, a South African heir-to-a-fortune, Theodore Jenks and a young secretary named Laura—join forces to convince the people of provincial Farbridge to organize their share in the Festival of Britain program.

ONE WOULD never imagine from Priestley's telling that the Festival of Britain program was planned as palliative for a people angered by the war policies and declining living standards.

Instead it's just a jolly idea to spread gaiety, and the only people who are agin the Festival are Farbridge's few sour citizens. These include Laborites as well as Tories (although the latter predominate because Mr. Priestley is a Labor man), for the author's major effort is to preach that classes don't count as long as you have a sense of humor and love your fellow man. Except for a few

nasty ones, Britain is just one big happy family.

MR. PRIESTLEY is pretty good at lampooning the "I-say-there-old boy" type of upper class Britisher, and he even goes so far as to do one devastatingly effective satire of a Hollywood film premiere in London, which shows what even the friends of U. S. policy think of our 'cultural exports.' But, except for a venomous little bit on British Communists, Priestley doesn't really get angry at anybody in Festival and is able, in fact, to whip up considerable affection for characters with substantial incomes.

So far removed is Festival from the grim realities of current British life—the workers' struggle against the wage freeze and the war policy—that it almost seems like fantasy. Dickens' characters were quaint and so are Priestley's. But Dickens in his time was also uncovering some of early capitalism's ugly sores, while Priestley tries to hide them with some synthetic gaiety.—R. F.

"If all the children got together..."

Brooklyn, N.Y.

May 24, 1951

Dear Peggy,

We think peace should be won all over the world and the government should stop the war in Korea and in other countries. No one really wins a war. We think the war is caused by Truman and other men like him. They want to make money from war. The war kills many people and burns many houses.

If all the children got together there would be peace, not war. Because children want to go to school, want camps, play grounds, want laughter all over the world, not bombs and hate.

Sincerely,

Harriet Jones

and JoAnn B.

Both 8 years old

Two children write the Women's Page editor.



Half the World

by Claudia Jones

By ELIZABETH GURLEY FLYNN

(Guest Columnist)

THE KOREAN PEOPLE are not being liberated but annihilated. It is a shame and a disgrace before the world, but we American women in churches, organizations, political parties, accept it in silence. Our only possible excuse is that we do not know the facts. But even this is no longer valid. The Korean women are telling them to us.

The Women's International Democratic Federation has just issued a powerful pamphlet, called "The Children of Korea Call to the Women of the World." It gives quotations from newspaper correspondents, here and abroad, and excerpts from a powerful speech made in Berlin Feb. 1 at the Executive Council meeting of the WIDF by Che Den Zuk, Minister of Education in Korea.

One million Koreans were killed in eight months out of a total population of 26,000,000. Of these, she stated, 33 percent were children and 45 percent were women. MacArthur's policy was not only "Operation Killer" but total devastation of Korea.

She told how the course of rivers is changed, mountains are destroyed, towns and cities gone. She quotes a U. S. press dispatch of Jan. 17 on how an order from the Second Allied Division "Maximum destruction" was carried out.

"Before retreat every house in Wanjung was set afire, every bridge demolished, every morsel of food destroyed. Patrols were sent out into the countryside to set fire to the huts and haystacks. The roads and fields were mined. Then after the city had been evacuated and the last bridge blown up amid deafening noise, the artillery and aviation entered the scene. Today Wanjung is levelled-razed. Not even a piece of wall remains standing."

★

MME. CHE DEN ZUK quotes a French newspaper woman Phillippe Dauby of the reactionary *L'Aurore* who was promised "fun" by a British colonel on a bombing and strafing mission. It made her sick to her stomach. All "suspected" boys and girls were ordered shot in Seoul, the speaker said.

Mme. Che Den Zuk documented what happened to women in Korea who had belonged to organizations affiliated to the WIDF. In the district of Ron-Ri, in the Son Chwa Province, the invaders arrested the chairman of the local group of the Democratic Women's League, "burned her alive and hung her body from a tree, where they left it for over a month."

Another instance she gives is "In the Yen-Che district of Tshon-Won the enemy arrested the pregnant Pak Sun Buk, who had taken part in the conference of the Women for Asia, held by the WIDF in Peking, China, in December, 1949. (This was attended, you will remember, by Mrs. Eslanda Goode Robeson, Mrs. Ada Jackson and Miss Betty Millard for the USA.-E.G.F.) They led her barefoot through the snow and killed her after terrible torment! Before her death she summoned all her strength and cried out to her torturers: "Dogs! The day is coming when you will pay for everything you've done!"

The speaker continued: "In the Che Jen district of Son Cheva they buried alive 29 little boys of 3 to 9 years old!"

What have Mrs. Roosevelt, Mrs. Sampson and our women Congressmen to say to this? Why do they not demand an investigation?

LET A COMMITTEE of American women, mothers, go to Korea to see for themselves what has happened there.

The same month this Korean woman appealed in Berlin to the American women, the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Korean People's Democratic Republic, Pak Hen En, lodged a protest to the United Nations against the atrocities committed in Korean occupied territory. He gave many additional horrible examples. American women have a great responsibility not to allow our youths to become brutalized Nazi-like white supremacists, wreaking vengeance on helpless civilians. We will suffer a world judgment of war guilt, as did the German women. Let us demand an end to this cruel and unjust war.

WOMAN TODAY

'New Force' in Industry? That's an American Myth

By LOUISE MUELLER

THERE ARE TODAY close to 19,000,000 women in our country's labor force. More than one million of them entered the working ranks within the last year. More than half a million of them became working women during the one month period of February to March, 1951.

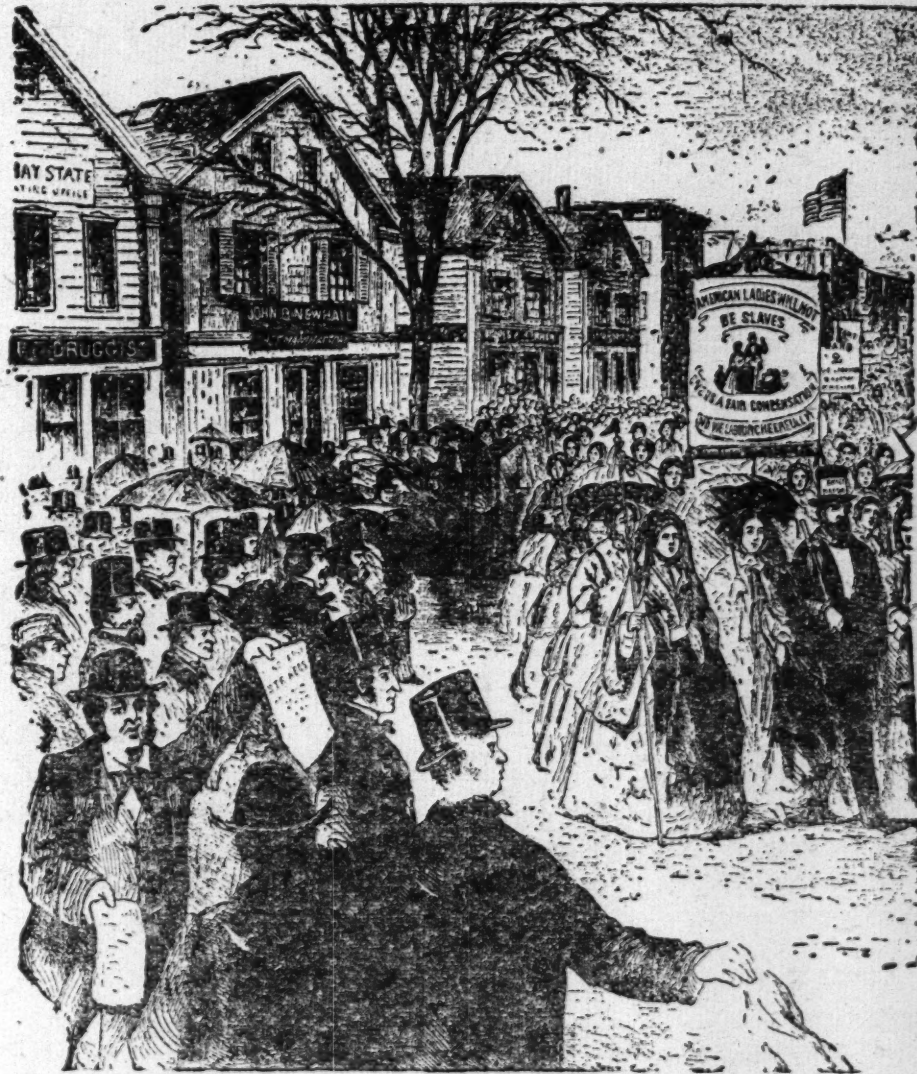
But there is still prevalent today in employer circles the argument that lower wages are paid to women because their "real" place is "in the home," and because they are a "new" and also a "temporary" force in industry.

Yet beginning with the industrial revolution women have constituted from 1/16 to 1/2 of the industrial labor force. In 1905 a study of the then also "new" development of women in industry stated: "Women have been from the beginning of our history an important factor in American industry. In the early days of the factory system they were an indispensable factor. Any theory, therefore, that women are a new element in our industrial life... is a theory unsupported by facts." (Edith Abbot, "Women in Industry.")

Early industry in America was built upon the labor of women and children, while men were still primarily engaged in farming. Women and children were at times actually drafted. For instance, in Massachusetts in 1656, there was an order that "all hands not necessarily employed on other occasions, as women, girls, and boys, shall and hereby are enjoined to spin according to their skill and ability and that the selectmen in every town do consider the condition and capacities of every family and accordingly assess them as one or more spinners."

In Massachusetts, women formed 88 percent of the total number of cotton mill operatives. By 1905 this figure dropped to 48 percent; while in all industry it dropped to 19 percent. However, these figures are deceptive. This drop in percentage of the total labor force occurred because of the growing number of men leaving the farms for the factories.

The wage differential between



EARLY STRIKE shows a parade of women shoemakers in Lynn, Mass., in 1860. Banner they carry says: "American ladies will not be slaves: Give us fair compensation."

male and female labor has always existed. In 1900 the median weekly wage for men was \$10.55, for women, \$5.64. In 1948 the yearly wage was \$2,396 for white men; \$1,000 for white women; \$1,360 for Negro men; \$492 for Negro women.

Important sections of the labor movement have always seen how the lower wages paid to women dragged down the wages of all workers. In 1835 a resolution of the National Trades Union stated that "the extreme low prices given for female labor afford scarcely sufficient to satisfy the necessary wants of life, and create a destructive competition with the male."

The following year the Union recommended that women organize and strike for higher wages. In 1868 the congress of the National Labor Union passed a resolution urging the U.S. Congress and State Legislatures to pass laws insuring equal pay for equal work in

public employment, thereby setting an example to industry.

However each generation of workers is, to some extent, hoaxed by the myth about women's role in industry.

Statistics, however, tell us that today nearly 12,000,000 of the 19,000,000 women in the nation's labor force are married; that nearly 5,000,000 of them have children under 18 years of age; that nearly 4,000,000 working women are the heads (sole supporters) of families.

Regardless of these facts, the significant fact remains that irrespective of the number of years a working woman may stay on the job, she represents an important percentage of the industrial labor force (today women are 30.4 percent of the total labor force in the country).

As long as the employers are allowed to underpay this section of the working class, the fight to maintain and raise the wages of the rest of the working class becomes more difficult.

Role of Housewife and Worker

By AMY SCHECHTER

THE EDITORS of the Soviet trade union newspaper *Trud* (labor) were recently called upon to help settle an argument between a group of workers at a sugar factory in the Ukraine, north of Odessa. One side claims that only the woman who works in a factory, on a farm, or has a professional job of some kind, really shares in the construction of the Communist society. The other side says that the woman who is a housewife, who raises her children, helps her husband and the other working members of her family, also is doing her part.

The reply published by *Trud* speaks of the tremendous job women are doing in every field of industry and agriculture, the half million women who have won Orders and medals, the spread of community services—dining rooms, laundries, tailoring shops, nurseries, clubs, etc., that have made it easier for

working mothers "to bring up their children and nevertheless share in the political and cultural life of the community."

Then turning to the woman at home, the article opposes the position that she is not contributing to the all-over social tasks. The supporters of this viewpoint fail to "see the basic differences between the family in a socialist and in a capitalist society. They do not realize that bringing up children has assumed a social significance under socialism. Under capitalism the interests of the family unit are separate from society in general. The burden is the mother's to bear alone. But under socialism the mother's work is regarded as a great contribution towards building the new society."

But the non-working mother's contribution does not end here. A large percentage of them are also active in social or communal work. In almost every plant

or enterprise wives of workers help in seeing that services such as dining rooms, stores, etc. are properly run, participate in the organization of kindergartens and summer camps.

There remains the small percentage of women who have no children or, having them, take little part in their upbringing, do not study, do not undertake any communal work.

Here one must agree, says the *Trud* article, "that their contribution to the successes of our fatherland in precisely zero. . . . They live at others' expense." But there are few of these, and "everyday you must observe their number grows less and less. The great pull or power of attraction of socialism every day is drawing them into the general current of our Soviet life, and causing them to become builders of Communism."

(Reprint of part of an article New World Review, March, 1951)

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Pittsburgh Post-Gazette Hails Court Rebuke of Musmanno

PITTSBURGH.—The State Supreme Court stinging denunciation of Judge Michael A. Musmanno, the city's chief witch-hunter, was hailed as a "just rebuke" of the Judge's "star chamber antics" by the conservative Post-Gazette in an editorial on Friday.

The sharpness of the editorial indicates how low the stock of the screaming chief witness in the "sedition" trial has fallen.

The high court's denunciation was given in a unanimous decision upsetting Musmanno's two contempt citations against Hyman Schlesinger, one of the defense attorneys in frame-up trial of Andy Onda and James Dolsen.

In giving this decision, the justices pointedly remarked that a judge must not let his personal or political "interests" influence his court conduct. This was a reference to Musmanno's demagogic use of red-baiting in his present campaign for the Democratic nomination for a post on the State Supreme Court.

The first contempt citation came when Schlesinger refused to answer a series of witchhunting questions put by Musmanno when he

appeared before the judge in a personal injury case.

The questions were, "Are you a Communist?" "Are you a member of the Civil Rights Congress?", etc., etc.

Schlesinger answered that the question had nothing to do with the issue of the case—which involved a client's suit for damages for a broken leg. And they were utterly lawless and unconstitutional, he said.

The high court agreed that Musmanno's behavior was both lawless and unconstitutional. And it voided the contempt citation.

The court also voided another Musmanno ruling saying that Schlesinger could never practice in his courtroom again.

The court also cancelled a prison sentence that Musmanno had imposed on Schlesinger when the lawyer refused to accept a subpoena signed by the judge.

The subpoena was thrown at Schlesinger on the street by a deputy sheriff. It directed him to appear before the judge for sentence in the first contempt case.

The Supreme Court held that Schlesinger had a right to refuse the subpoena "inasmuch as the (court) order was a mere nullity."

PROTESTS RISE ON COURT'S DECISION TO OK FRAMEUP OF 11

Judge Delany Calls Ruling A Threat to Liberties of All

MADISON, WIS., PAPER SAYS
COURT SEEKS TO JAIL IDEAS

Brown, Negro Councilman, Says It Perils Everyone

UE PAPER ASKS PEOPLE INSIST
ON REVERSAL OF DECISION

— See Page 3 —

House Unit Supports Meat Trust, Tells Gov't Not to Roll Back Prices

WASHINGTON.—The House Agriculture Committee demanded Friday that the Administration cancel or modify its beef price rollback under an implied threat of congressional action to bar all livestock price curbs.

Even as Price Stabilizer Michael V. DiSalle was telling the lawmakers he is standing firm on his controversial rollback order, committee chairman Harold D. Cooley (D-NC), issued a two-day ultimatum that the order be killed or whittled down.

If there is no action in two days, he said the committee will meet again to consider what steps to take. He

indicated an unfavorable reply may lead the committee to seek an amendment to new control legislation exempting livestock from ceilings at the farm level.

The order is aimed at forcing an eight to 10 cents a pound rollback in retail beef prices by Oct. 1.

President Truman said Thursday he is leaving the issue entirely in the hands of DiSalle. DiSalle told House and Senate Banking Committees Friday he is sticking by his order because retreat might wreck the entire stabilization program.

WASHINGTON. — The government estimated Friday that retail food prices remained at a record high on May 15, six-tenths of one percent higher than a month earlier and 12 percent higher than a year ago.

Government estimates are far below the real increase in the cost of living.

Louisiana Executes Negro After High Court Spurns CRC Appeal

— See Back Page

15,000 POLICE AGENTS HUNT 2 BRITISH DIPLOMATS

LONDON.—Two missing British diplomats may have thrown over their careers and forsaken their families on the impulse to take a "long Mediterranean holiday," a message from one of them indicated Friday night.

Between 10,000 and 15,000 western European agents sought Donald MacLean, 38, and Guy Burgess, 40, in the continent's greatest postwar manhunt. MacLean, wealthy son of the late Liberal leader Sir Francis MacLean, was head of the foreign office's section on American affairs, and Burgess was a brilliant but erratic expert on Marxism and Far Eastern affairs.

Their baffling disappearance took on even greater mystery with the revelation that the original copies of the telegrams received by

their families in England were not in their handwriting. But the British Foreign Office believed that the messages, sent from Paris, were drafted by MacLean and Burgess.

French police were ordered to track down a "third man" believed to have written the messages in behalf of the two men. The originals were being studied by handwriting experts in an attempt to determine the nationality of the writer.

The Foreign Office tonight released the texts of the messages that MacLean sent to his wife and his mother and the one Burgess, a bachelor, sent to his mother.

"Terribly sorry for my silence. Am now embarking on a long Mediterranean holiday. Do forgive. (Signed) Guy."

MacLean's message to his

American-born wife, who is expecting their third child next week, said:

"Had to leave unexpectedly. Sorry, darling. I love you. Please do not stop loving me. (Signed) Donald."

The belief was growing that MacLean and Burgess may have had the help of a confidant in Paris. Although all three telegrams were received yesterday, they could have been written days ago and sent only when it became apparent in the press that the search for them was under way.

Foreign Office sources increasingly discounted political implications in the disappearance of the two young diplomats. These sources pointed out that no document were missing and close colleagues of the two said that both men had shown a tendency in re-

cent years to swing even farther to the right if anything.

UNITED NATIONS, N. Y.—Alan D. MacLean, 26-year-old brother of one of the missing British foreign office officials, was called home from his United Nations post May 30 for "private family reasons," the British delegation here revealed Friday.

That was five days after his brother Donald left his post without leave.

The younger MacLean is private secretary to Sir Gladwyn Jebb, chief British delegate here.

Delegation sources said they were surprised by news of Donald's disappearance. They had presumed Alan went home to London because of the illness of his mother and had no inkling that something else was amiss.

Vogeler Tries to Alibi Confession Of Espionage

The Worker Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON.—Robert Vogeler, appearing before the National Press Club Friday, read a prepared speech attacking the Hungarian People's Democratic Government for imprisoning him for espionage and sabotage.

Together with Edgar Sanders, a British agent, and several Hungarian citizens, Vogeler was convicted before the Special Bench of the Budapest Criminal Court in February, 1950. In his confession and in testimony before the court, Vogeler admitted that his position with the International Telephone & Telegraph Co., an American-owned corporation, was a cover for his espionage and sabotage work. He at that time confessed that he was carrying out instructions from Washington to perform "acts of sabotage and diversion in the Hungarian subsidiary" of the American corporation.

Vogeler was released in April through arrangements made with the Hungarian government by the State Department. On his arrival in America, Vogeler told newsmen "there was some truth" in his confession.

On Friday, however, Vogeler said the newsmen misinterpreted (Continued on Page 7).

Report Mayor in Secret Talk With CIO Transit Chiefs

By Mel Fiske

Secret talks were reported underway between city and CIO Transport Workers Union officials Friday as the city's transit workers reiterated their intention to strike July 1 if their promised 40-hour week at no reduction in pay is not forthcoming. The strike call was renewed in the TWU's

last word in the current transit dispute that brought a host of threats from Mayor Impellitteri. The mayor first threatened to fire all transit workers who followed the TWU's strike call, and then ordered the union to surrender its right to strike. This was the Mayor's method of "negotiating" with the TWU. His threats mounted after 12,000 TWU members had staged a demonstration against the city administration's wenching on its promised 40-hour week to the transit workers.

During the demonstration around City Hall, while the 12,000 workers were taking their unanimous strike vote, the Mayor said he couldn't be moved by "rebellion." The TWU retaliated with a demand that he direct negotiations.

THE MAYOR THEN began putting on the heat. He ordered the Board of Transportation to do a fancy flip-flop and stand by its discarded proposals calling for a \$300 yearly wage cut, speed-up and firings for workers on the city's subway, bus and trolley lines and yards.

TWU officials came back with a call to the 42,000 transit workers to file applications for "vacations" to begin July 1. The applications went out over the entire system, and TWU officials predicted that about 31,000 workers would file.

Both the Board of Transportation and the Mayor screamed murder. The Board said the workers couldn't take vacations at the same time, and the Mayor said he would invoke the Condon-Wadlin anti-strike law and fire all vacationing or striking workers.

THE BATTLE OF WORDS was having its effects in the shops and along the lines. Transit workers seethed over the Mayor's refusal to negotiate, and his attempts to sidetrack their demands by calling for the creation of a three-member "study" board.

Recognizing the rising anger, TWU officials put it into their replies to the Mayor. "Your threat to use the Condon-Wadlin law instead of genuine collective bargaining will not alarm our members, but will only give you a toe-hold in history with those who tried to enslave labor by the use of the dungeon and castor oil," the TWU said.



Some of the 12,000 transport unionists as they massed outside City Hall in their demand for a 40-hour week.

Trenton Judge Refuses to Direct Acquittal of Framed 6

By Abner W. Berry

TRENTON.—Judge Ralph J. Smalley denied a series of defense motions for a directed verdict of acquittal of the Trenton Six defendants after attorneys attacked the state's lack of evidence and its use of "uncorroborated confessions." They are charged

with the 1948 robbery-killing of William Horner, 72-year-old storekeeper.

Defense attorney Raymond Pace Alexander, Frank S. Katzenbach, and George Pellettieri began their impassioned argument at 1 o'clock Friday afternoon, contending that:

- Robbery and conspiracy to commit robbery had not been proven by the state against the six Negro defendants.

- The "confession" of Collis English was not corroborated by evidence and therefore should be expunged.

- Ralph Cooper was in no way implicated, despite a typewritten "statement" in evidence against him, in the alleged crime;

- James Thorpe and Joe McKenzie were not linked by the

state witnesses or other evidence with the alleged crime.

- Horace Wilson, who did not "confess," was not proven to have been on the scene of the alleged crime nor to have participated in a conspiracy to rob the Horner store.

Pellettieri declared to Judge Smalley that "a verdict of guilty would be against the weight of the evidence." He reminded the court that the state supreme court, in reversing the 1948 Trenton Six conviction, had advised the trial judge to apply the Supreme Court decision on forced confessions on the retrial.

"Wouldn't it be a nullity to have this case go 15 or 16 weeks, at great expense to the taxpayers, only to go to the supreme court

and be sent back to a state court?" Pellettieri asked Judge Smalley.

Attorney Alexander, in arguing for Thorpe and McKenzie, declared to the court: "I shudder to think that we would allow these jurors to risk a decision on this young man (McKenzie) . . . Hasn't the law been transgressed throughout this case to the point where your Honor should not permit it to go to a jury?"

The defendant, Forrest, attorney Katzenbach said, was arrested through false identification.

He contended that the state had not corroborated Forrest's so-called "confession" and that "the state's case must stand upon its proof of robbery."

Prosecutor Mario H. Volpe, in (Continued on Page 7)

U.S. Rubber And Union Open Pact Talks

The CIO United Rubber Workers Friday handed representatives of the U. S. Rubber Co. demands for a new contract covering 34,000 workers in 19 plants.

The demands, which the union declined to reveal, were presented at the opening of contract talks here. The company and union issued a joint announcement saying only that negotiations had been started.

President L. S. Buckmaster of the union called the opening session "preliminary." He said the negotiators agreed to issue only joint announcements to the press during the talks.

"We believe the negotiations should be carried on in these bargaining sessions rather than in the newspapers," Buckmaster said. "It creates a better atmosphere and alleviates tension."

The current contract between the union and company was signed April 1, 1950, and expires July 1.

900 Strike at A-Bomb Project

OAK RIDGE, Tenn. — Atomic energy officials sought Friday to keep a walkout of about 900 steamfitters, plumbers and welders from spreading among 3,500 other AFL craftsmen building a new \$225,000,000 uranium-producing plant here.

A few steamfitters quit work first yesterday and welders and plumbers soon joined them.

Judge Delany Says Ruling Threatens All

Judge Hubert T. Delany, of the New York Court of Domestic Relations, Thursday night charged that the Supreme Court decision against the Communist leaders was a threat to civil liberties.

Judge Delany was addressing nearly 300 at Hofstra College in Hempstead, Long Island, at a Conference to End Discrimination in Levittown. This huge development has refused to sell or rent homes to Negroes.

In a stirring address he set the tone of the meeting by attacking "the Dixiecrats who obstruct democracy and the McCarthy's who attempt to intimidate those who oppose bigotry."

He denounced the effects of the decision of the Supreme Court against the Communists. He charged that it was an encroachment on the civil liberties of all Americans.

Judge Delany pointed out that the McCarran Act put all of the audience in jeopardy of being branded subversive on guilt by association basis, if they fought for civil rights and democratic housing.

The conference was sponsored by more than a score of prominent citizens besides Delany, including Arthur Garfield Hays, Oscar Hammerstein, II; Guy R. Brewer, Jamaica leader of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People; Bishop William J. Walls and 25 Negro and white

Councilman Earl Brown Says Court Ruling on '11' Perils All

City Councilman Earl Brown, in his column for the Negro weekly, the Amsterdam News, called the Supreme Court's decision upholding the frameup of the Communist 11 an attack upon the rights of all the people. While resorting to the usual redbaiting slanders,

Brown emphasized that:

"The Supreme Court's decision in the Communist Eleven case last Monday was not so much a curb on the Communists as it was a setback of freedom of speech and assembly . . . the six to two majority opinion of the court has created a real threat to freedom of speech for every group."

In a news account on the decision, the Amsterdam News said, "reaction in the top Negro leadership circles was divided with most Negro leaders agreeing with the dissent of Justice William O. Douglas. . . ."

Brown repeated the now stale tales about "Communist agents and spies" and "Communist gobbledygook."

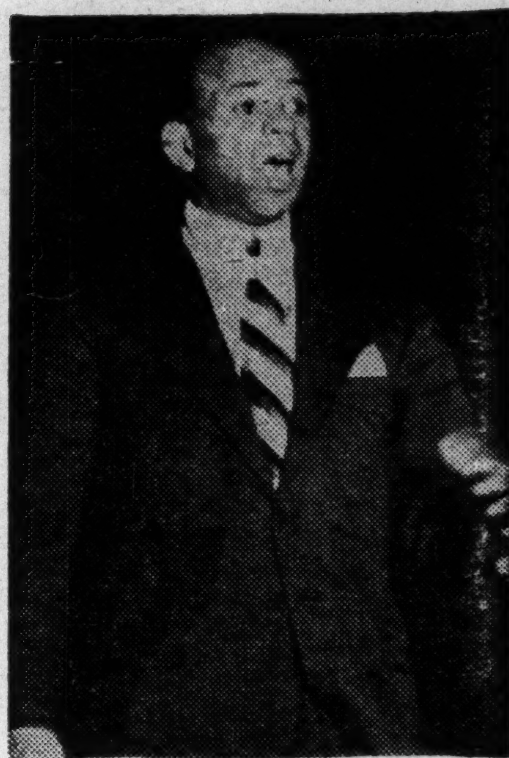
But he says to say the decision "is as much a direct attack on our customs and constitutional rights as any Red bilge, or even sabotage. My interest is not the Communist Eleven, but all American citizens."

"The court's decision cannot curb the Communists without hurting all of us. And this is too

big a price to pay for halting the infamy of those of would, but up to now, cannot destroy us."

"Furthermore, our security depends more upon our protection of our fundamental rights and privileges, such as freedom of speech and assembly, than upon taking away these rights from anybody. In other words, we can beat the Communists at their own tyrannical game only by living up to our own democratic principles."

"We cannot win by beating them over the head to make ourselves seem pure and virtuous. This, it seems to me, is what the Supreme Court's decision would try to do. In effect, it beats all of us over the head."



BROWN

MADISON, WIS., PAPER SAYS COURT SEEKS TO JAIL IDEA

"We are trying to put an idea in jail," the Capital Times of Madison, Wis., declared editorially of the Supreme Court ruling on the Smith Act and the Communist 11's conviction.

In a stinging rebuke to the high court, the paper's editorial, entitled, Fear In The Supreme Court, declares:

"The Capital Times feels no pride in the fact that the U.S. Supreme Court has upheld the convictions of 11 Communist leaders on charges of conspiracy to overthrow the government."

"This decision puts the government of the United States before the world in a new light. We are saying to the world that the way of life which we have followed and for which we have fought cannot stand up before the agitation of 11 men. We are saying that this great, free government is in danger unless these 11 men are in jail."

The Capital Times continued:

"In the past we have always said that we will stand in the market place and compete with any and all ideas. But now we have

become fearful. We are trying to put an idea in jail. We are giving that idea strength and vitality by putting behind bars the men who give it expression. But the idea is still free and it will feed and grow on the martyrdom of those in prison."

The Capital Times debunked the criminal nonsense of the charge that the Communists conspired to overthrow the government by force:

"We are saying to the world that these 11 men conspired to forcibly overthrow the government. When and where did they commit the overt act of force?"

"This government has said in the past that men are free to say what they want of their government. They were free even to advocate its forcible overthrow unless there was a 'clear and present danger' to forcible overthrow. The Supreme Court found that this 'clear and present danger' exists."

"Where does it exist? Can we look around us and see it anywhere in this country? Does any-

(Continued on Page 6)



DELANY

clergymen of all faiths of Nassau County.

Rev. Stephen Bambo, of Belmore, delivered the invocation. A report on the recent activities of the council was given by Mrs. Bessie Yaller; Bernard Lang, vice-chairman of the Levittown American Veterans Committee, pledging AVC support to the fight, and

(Continued on Page 7)

Nat'l Group Shows New Reasons For Repeal of McCarran Act

In a letter to the editor of the New York Times, five officers of the National Committee to Repeal the McCarran Act called the recent dispute in the Subversive Activities Control Board hearings "additional evidence of the need to repeal the McCarran Act."

"It is our feeling," said the letter dated June 6, and made public Saturday by the National Committee to Repeal the McCarran Act, 2 Stone Street, New York 4, N. Y., "that situations such as occurred with reference to Mr. LaFollette will continue to occur as long as any attempt is made to enforce the un-American McCarran Act."

The letter which also urged support for HR 3118 (the bill providing for repeal of the McCarran Act, introduced by Rep. Adolph J. Sabath of Illinois) was signed by the following members of the Planning Committee: Dr. E. Franklin Frazier, professor of sociology, Howard University; Rabbi Leo Jung, Rabbinical Council of America; Carey McWilliams, economist and lawyer; Dr. John B. Thompson, Dean of the Rockefeller Memorial Chapel, University of Chicago; and Miss Olive G. Van Horn, acting secretary.

Text of the letter follows:

We have noted with interest the

New York Times editorial of May 28 entitled "Richardson and Nimitz" in which reference is made to the recent dispute in the Subversive Activities Control Board hearings which resulted in the temporary resignation of Charles M. LaFollette as presiding officer of the panel.

In the New York Times editorial it was stated that the handicap under which the Board is operating "stems from what can only be described as the vindictiveness of the Senate Judiciary Committee and its chairman, Senator Pat McCarran, author of the very law under which the Board was set up."

It is our feeling that situations such as occurred with reference to Mr. LaFollette will continue to occur as long as any attempt is made to enforce the un-American McCarran Act. Such repressive, unconstitutional and unworkable legislation as the McCarran Act can only result in confusion.

What happened last week in the hearings in Washington is additional evidence of the need to repeal this Act. Congressman Adolph J. Sabath of Illinois, dean of the House and chairman of the House Rules Committee, has introduced HR 3118 for this purpose. HR 3118 deserves the support of every American.

Indict Spector Because He Can't Leave US

A press agency wire from Los Angeles, says that Frank Spector, Communist leader, has been indicted under the McCarran Act.

The charge is extraordinary. Spector is accused of "ignoring" a deportation order to go to the Soviet Union, which refuses to accept American deportees.

The deportation order was issued in 1930. The Hoover and Roosevelt regimes recognized that Spector could not be deported to a country that does not admit men and women in such cases. So they permitted him to remain at liberty.

The Truman administration, however, it now using the McCarran Act as a device for interning

(Continued on Page 7)

UE Calls on People to Insist On Reversal of Decision

The people of the United States "must insist" upon the reversal of the Supreme Court verdict to uphold the Smith Act and the Communists' conviction, the UE News declares, because the ruling has "undermined" their rights as "free citizens." The organ of

to crucify the German people and plunge the world in blood and sorrow."

MANY WILL PROTEST

The UE News quoted the dissenting opinions of Justices Black and Douglas with approval, but it took issue with Black's fear that "few will protest" the majority decision.

"We believe," the union organ affirmed, "that the people will protest, because the question is one of protecting THEIR OWN rights and liberties."

The labor paper noted that Douglas declared that the Communist leaders were not charged with saying anything or writing anything designed to overthrow the government, and that the court ruling was a censorship of speech and press.

Punctuating the opinion for the majority handed down by Chief Justice Vinson, which alleged that the verdict did not violate the

right of the people to advocate peaceful and orderly change, the UE News declared:

"... when the Congress of the United States starts in outlawing political parties, provides for jailing Americans for what they think or say or write IN THE FUTURE, and the Supreme Court of the U. S. over-rides the Constitution of the U. S. to uphold such action, what then becomes of the provision for 'peaceful and orderly change' that Chief Justice Vinson claims to defend?"

PAPER WARNS

The UE News warned: "Reactionary politicians and newspapers are already gloating that the decision opens the way to new and expanding waves of arrests and persecutions of Communists, trade unionists and others. When, in any country, any man can be imprisoned, not for something he did or said, but for

(Continued on Page 6)

POINT OF ORDER

HIGH AND LOW

By Alan Max

It's been evident for the past hundred years that a low mind often sits on a high court.

What the Supreme Court Scuttled

The Constitution of the United States

Article One (of the Bill of Rights)

Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom

of speech or of the press; or the right of the people peaceably to assemble and to petition the Government for a redress of grievances.



THE ELEVEN COMMUNIST LEADERS (seated, from left to right): Robert Thompson, Henry Winston, Eugene Dennis, Gus Hall

and John Williamson. (Standing): Jack Stachel, Irving Potash, Carl Winter, Benjamin J. Davis, John Gates and Gilbert Green.

Bill of Rights Scuttled, Two Justices Charge

Supreme Court Justices Douglas and Black dissented from the Supreme Court decision upholding the conviction of the 11 Communist leaders. Justice Black said:

At the outset, I want to emphasize what the crime involved in this case is, and what it is not. These petitioners were not charged with an attempt to overthrow the government. They were not charged with non-verbal acts of any kind designed to overthrow the government. They were not even charged with saying anything or writing anything designed to overthrow the government.

The charge was that they agreed to assemble and to talk and publish certain ideas at a later date; the indictment is that they conspired to organize the Communist Party and to use speech or newspapers and other publications in the future to teach and advocate the forcible overthrow of the government.

No matter how it is worded, this is a virulent form of prior censorship of speech and press, which I believe the First Amendment forbids. I would hold Section 3 of the Smith Act authorizing this prior restraint unconstitutional on its face and as applied.

Nor can I let this opportunity pass without expressing my objection to the severely limited grant of certiorari in this case which precluded consideration here of at least two other reasons for reversing these convictions. (1) the record shows a discriminatory selec-

tion of the jury panel which prevented trial before a representative cross section of the community; (2) the record shows that one member of the trial jury was violently hostile to petitioners before and during the trial.

Public opinion being what it is, few will protest the conviction of

these Communist petitioners. There is hope, however, that in calmer times, when present pressures, passions and fears subside, this or some later court will restore the First Amendment liberties to the high preferred place where they belong in a free society.

Justice Douglas, in his denunciation of the majority decision, said: "If this were a case where those who claimed protection under the First Amendment were teaching the techniques of sabotage, the assassination of the President, the filching of documents from public files, the planting of bombs, the

are of street warfare and the like, I would have no doubts. . . .

"This case was argued as if those were the facts . . . but the fact is that no such evidence was introduced at the trial.

" . . . So far as the present record is concerned, what petitioners (Continued on Page 6)

Fight for Peace Goes On, Dennis Says

Eugene Dennis, general secretary of the Communist Party, issued the following comment on the Supreme Court's decision affirming the Smith Act:

"In an atmosphere of war hysteria, the Truman court majority voted to substitute the Smith thought-control Act for the Constitution's First Amendment, which clearly forbids Congress to make any law abridging the people's right of free speech, press, assembly or worship. Its refusal to consider the case of the lawyers for the 11 Communist leaders strikes a blow at the historic freedom of Americans to their own counsel as well as the right of attorneys zealously to defend their clients and uphold the Constitution.

"The nation is confronted with a clear and present danger—the danger of Wall Street's advanced drive toward war and fascism. The prolongation of American intervention in Korea and the warmakers' efforts to spread it into a world atomic holocaust is a clear and present danger. The establishment of an American police-state in the image of the Smith and McCarran Acts is a clear and present danger. The mad armaments drive and its crushing economic burden upon the working people is a clear and present danger.

"The sole 'guilt' of the Communist leaders is their advocacy of peace and social progress—their opposition to

war and fascism. The Communist Party does not now advocate—and never has advocated—the forcible overthrow of the Government. It has worked—and will continue to work—for peace and democracy, for the unity of the people against the atomaniacs, against Labor's foes and against the lynchers of the Negro people.

"It is solely because of this advocacy and activity that the Communist Party is today being persecuted.

"We warn the American people that reaction here, as in Nazi Germany, will not stop with the Communists. Reaction will try to exploit this decision not only to seek to suppress the Communist Party but to smash the trade unions, sharpen the terror against the Negro people and stifle the growing peace movement.

"The Communist Party will apply to the Court for an immediate rehearing. It is confident that millions of Americans in the ranks of labor and the Negro people, and all advocates of peace will support this demand.

"Come what may the Communist Party will continue its efforts to unite the American people against the monopolists and their political puppets seeking to rush our nation into the disaster of a third world war. Come what may, the cause of peace, democracy and social progress will continue to gain supporters and triumph over its enemies."

'HENRY FIELDS DIED HERE'

Demand Action Against Brooklyn Killer-Cop

By John F. Norman

WILL THE BROOKLYN GRAND JURY bring in a murder indictment against Patrolman Samuel Applebaum, the 73rd Precinct cop who killed Henry Fields Jr. with a single shot after a minor traffic accident May 26? Or will it whitewash the brutal, un-

provoked murder of the 27-year-old Negro father of four children? That was the question looming large in Brownsville this week as the Grand Jury opened its investigation of the Fields murder.

The people weren't waiting for answers. Grimly, with the quiet anger and granite will molded by long years of anti-Negro, anti-Semitic police brutality, they were massing in street demonstrations, writing to Mayor Impellitteri, talking out for justice.

★ **THEY HAVEN'T** forgotten the first-flush statement of Assistant District Attorney Louis Andreozzi, issued to the New York Herald-Tribune hours after Fields' murder, that a Grand Jury hearing "will bring the complete story of the shooting into the open and a verdict of justifiable homicide will clear Patrolman Applebaum."

The people know the "complete story." They saw it. This week, at mass meetings in Brownsville and Bedford-Stuyvesant, they told it out loud as the cops looked on and clenched their nightsticks sullenly.

On Brownsville's Osborn St. a big white "X" was painted in the gutter with the words: "Henry Fields Died Here." On that spot the people, Negro and white, massed in a Civil Rights Congress rally to demand prosecution of Applebaum and compensation for the stricken Fields family.

★ **THE COPS** had been out all day and the night before threatening the people, spreading wild rumors about the Fields family, and they had gotten one minister, Rev. Boise Dent, to make a radio broadcast warning the Negro community to avoid the rally.

It didn't work. More than 500 citizens jammed the corner where Henry Fields met death one week before.

They cheered as Mrs. Beatrice Goodloe, Negro CRC leader who was with Mrs. Rosalie McGee at Willie McGee's funeral, issued a stirring call for Negro-Jewish unity against the killer-cops.

They stood behind Plato Sutherland as he pointed to a cop and thundered: "Aren't you the one who beat up a Negro woman in Canarsie?"—and they smiled grimly as the cop slunk away.

They refused to give a single name or address to the cops—and there were no arrests.

At Hopkinson and Pitkin Aves.,

another rally heard Isidore Axelrod, rank-and-file painters' union leader, speak the Jewish workers' hatred of police terror.

★ **IN BEDFORD-STUYVESANT**, another CRC open air meeting brought hundreds out to defy the police intimidation. They cheered Mrs. Hattie Brisbane, community leader, mother of 11 and grandmother of nine, as she tied up the police killings with jimcrow on jobs, housing, schools and the slaughter of colored peoples in Asia.

All over Brownsville, Negroes and Jews were joining the Citizens Committee of 1,000 for Justice in the Case of Henry Fields. The committee, headed by Bishop Reginald Barrows and Rev. A. D. Reeves, reported more than 1,000 had joined in the first three days after it was organized. Headquarters have been set up at First Christ Church, 56 Watkins St., Brooklyn, where funds are being accepted to aid the Fields family.

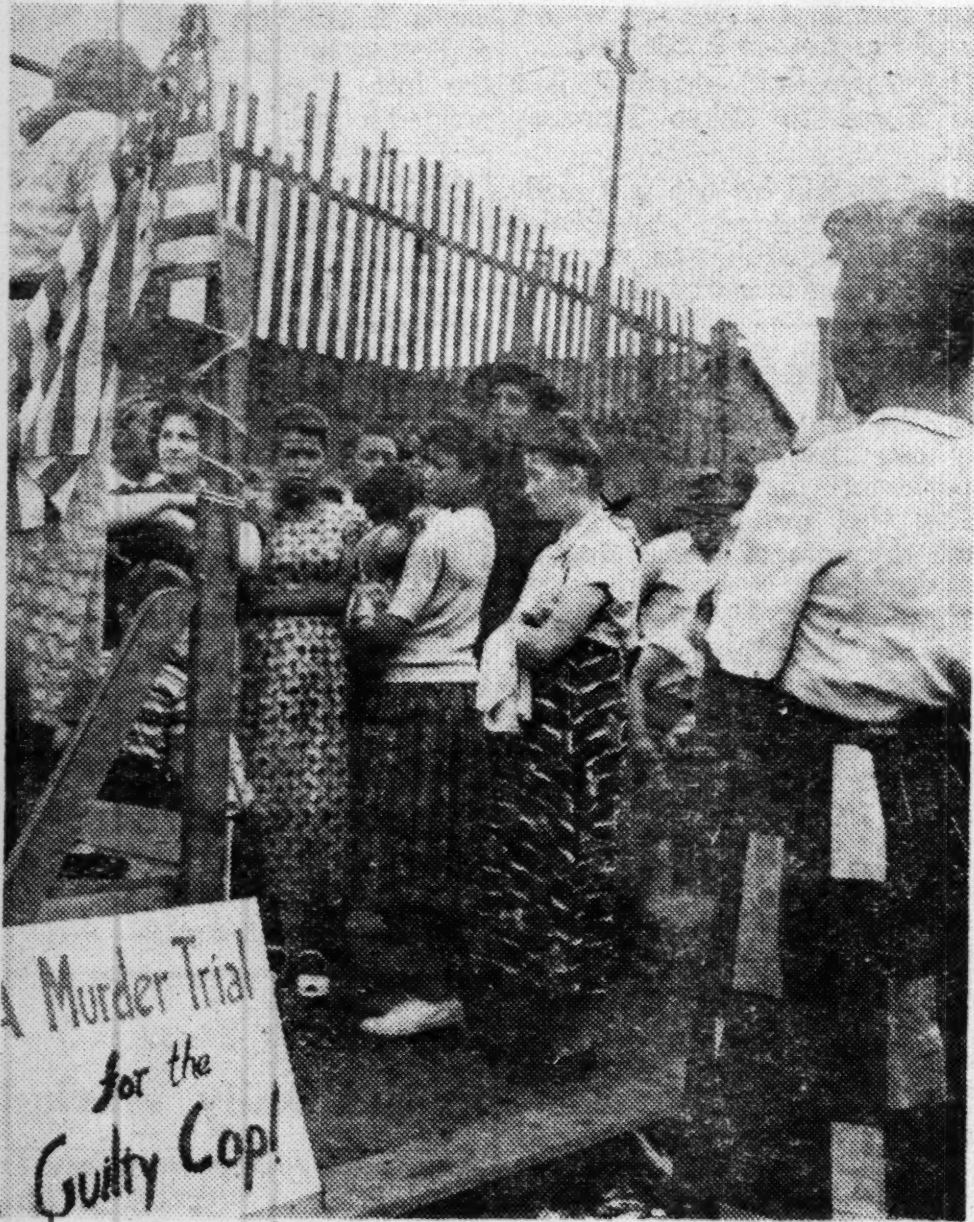
The NAACP, undertaking to insure prosecution of the killer-cop,

brought a score of eye-witnesses before the Brooklyn grand jury meeting to sift the evidence against Applebaum. The NAACP joined in the neighborhood struggle to break police brutality and in the campaign to aid the Fields family.

★ **BISHOP BARROWS** and Rev. Reeves have asked all fair-minded citizens to write to Mayor Impellitteri at New York's City Hall, urging:

- Immediate suspension, arrest and indictment of Patrolman Samuel Applebaum.
- Indemnification by the city for the widow and family of the murdered man.
- Steps to guarantee an end to police brutality in New York.

A thousand shop chairmen of the Furriers Joint Council, representing more than 15,000 union furriers—most of them Jewish—voted unanimously to support the Fields Committee's demands. So did the founding convention of the Greater New York Negro Labor Council, with 76 affiliated local AFL, CIO and independent unions representing more than 400,000 workers.



AN "X" MARKED THE SPOT on Brooklyn's Osborn Street where Henry Fields Jr., Negro father of four children, was murdered by a Brownsville cop May 26 . . . an "X" and the painted words: "Henry Fields Died Here." Last Saturday the people—more than 500 of them, Negro and white—massed (above) to cover the spot at a protest rally called by the Brownsville Civil Rights Congress. A CRC speaker (top) voices people's demand for prosecution of the guilty cop and compensation for the Fields family.

The Worker

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Why They Are Fearful Men

THERE IS A REMARKABLE SIMILARITY between the U. S. Supreme Court's 6-2 decision falsely defining Socialism as a "criminal conspiracy" and what the German Nazis did on the same subject.

Germany's biggest bankers and industrialists hired the Nazis and resorted to thought-control and terrorism because they were a frightened class. They could no longer trust the people in their use of democratic rights.

The fears—as well as the political aims—of our own Wall Street rulers have the same economic and social roots as the fears of the German bankers. They, too, fear the people.

What are the domestic and world realities which confront the men who dream of an American Empire falsely labeled "world leadership for freedom"?

The reality is that their plans are not going as they would like.

JUST A FEW ITEMS in the recent news:

• Italy is "unreliable" for the planners of another world war. The Communist-Socialist bloc, campaigning for peace with the Soviet Union, is growing. It now gets 40 percent of the votes in Northern cities, and 30 percent in Sicily, being equal in both areas to the Government party.

• France is "unreliable" for the warmakers. The Communist Party is the biggest party, with peace as its central demand. Eisenhower demands French troops; but the French rulers cannot provide them. They fear the people.

• In Asia, Washington's war program has not the slightest support among the people. Nehru's maneuvers prove that. It is the independence achieved by China which inspires Asia. Look at "reliable" Iran. There will be more Irans in the Middle East. And there are no Russians in Iran, alas, to use as scapegoats.

• The British people are "unreliable" for an anti-democratic, anti-national war of conquest. The maneuvers of the fake "Left" Socialist Aneurau Bevan show that. On top of that, British profit interests are clashing more and more with Wall Street's invasion of British markets.

• West Europe is balking at Washington's efforts to destroy its trade with the Socialist states. "Marshall Plan" countries, reports the New York Times, estimate that "to make ends meet, Western Europe would have to buy about 17 percent of its imports from Eastern Europe. Last year it bought less than five percent of its imports from Eastern Europe." (June 6, Page 10).

• Fascist Spain is "unreliable" for the warmakers despite 15 years of "anti-Communist" terrorism. Strikes break out in the big cities. Franco's rule rests solely on bayonets and Washington assistance.

THIS IS JUST a random partial list. It omits vast areas of the world—Africa, Australia, India, Brazil, Latin American nations, Puerto Rico, the Philippines, Malaya, Indo-China, etc., etc., where only a madman can claim that the people support a war against the rise of independent or Socialist states.

WASHINGTON'S STATESMEN have the gun and the dollars. But they do not have the people. Despite their efforts, not altogether unsuccessful, to browbeat an acceptance of war as "inevitable," they still face an uneasy, restless, worried, and sceptical nation. The roar of war profits is too great not to be heard amid the weeping of American mothers for their dead sons in Korea.

We do not wish to overlook the great perils. The frightened war-makers are capable of great crimes against the nation and humanity. Unable to run the country's industries for the people, they see their main hope in a world war. But they betray their fears and their weaknesses in their very increase of pressure against the people.

When they shout "Communist conspiracy" they are aiming at cowering all America into obedience. This is what is at stake. And every American, regardless of his creed, should protest the jailing of Communists, and wire President Truman for a rehearing of the Communist case before the Supreme Court.

Douglas, Black

(Continued from Page 4)

did was to organize people to teach and themselves teach the Marxist-Leninist doctrine contained chiefly in four books: Foundations of Leninism, by Stalin (1924); The Communist Manifesto, by Marx and Engels (1848); State and Revolution, by Lenin (1917); History of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (B) (1939)," Douglas continued.

"The opinion of the court does not outlaw these texts nor condemn them to fire. . . . But if the books themselves are not outlawed, if they can lawfully remain on library shelves, by what reasoning does their use in a classroom become a crime? . . . The (Smith) act, as construed, requires the element of intent—that those who teach the creed believe in it.

"The crime then depends not on what is taught but on who the teacher is. That is to make freedom of speech turn not on what is said, but on the intent with which it is said. Once we start down that road we enter territory dangerous to the liberties of every citizen," Douglas declared.

"There was a time in England when the concept of constructive treason flourished. Men were punished not for raising a hand against the king but for thinking murderous thoughts about him. The framers of the Constitution were alive to that abuse and took steps to see that the practice would not flourish here. Treason was defined to require overt acts—the evolution of a plot against the country into an actual project. The present case is not one of treason.

"But the analogy is close when the illegality is made to turn on intent, not on the nature of the act. We then start probing men's minds for motive and purpose; they become entangled in the law not for what they did but for what they thought; they get convicted not for what they said but for the purpose for which they said it," Douglas emphasized.

"I repeat that we deal here with speech alone, not with speech plus acts of sabotage or unlawful conduct. Not a single seditious act is charged in the indictment. To make a lawful speech unlawful because two men conceive it is to

raise the law of conspiracy to appalling proportions. That course is to make a radical break with the past and to violate one of the cardinal principles of our constitutional scheme," Douglas continued.

Maintaining that the question of "the clear and present danger" which he said was so critical an issue in the case should have been submitted to the jury, Douglas said. It should also have been backed up with some kind of evidence.

Douglas said the trial record "contains no evidence whatsoever showing that the acts charged, viz., the teaching of the Soviet theory of revolution with the hope that it will be realized, have created any clear and present danger to the country."

Madison

(Continued from Page 3)

one actually believe that these 11 men and all the rest of the Communists in this country could overthrow this government by force or any other means?"

"The danger exists only in the hearts of men who are afraid and in the rantings of the political demagogues who see in it a chance to satisfy their own lust for power."

The Madison paper added: "Fear causes us to take other steps. It seeps into our legislatures and results in new loyalty laws. It engulfs our educational institutions, as the New York Times' survey shows McCarthyism has done, and stops the processes of free inquiry and free expressions."

At the same time, the Capital Times bowed to red-baiting with the observation: "We do not say that communism is not a present danger in the world. But it is a danger because of the great military power of the Soviet Union. And it is a danger because two-thirds of the people of the world are hungry every hour of every day of every year."

Since it is precisely in capitalist countries or in colonial areas dominated by foreign capitalists where people are hungry, the Capital Times might reflect that communism, in seeking, among other things, to feed the hungry, is a "danger" only to those few who profit from the world's misery, and to no one else.

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PHONE MONOPOLY HUNTS NEW WAY TO HIKE RATES

ALBANY. — The Public Service Commission will meet in full membership next Tuesday to study a request by the New York Telephone Co. for reconsideration of a PSC ruling which barred as evidence increased replacement cost figures as a basis for seeking a \$44,000,000 rate increase.

Commissioner Spencer B. Eddy, presiding at hearings on the company's bid for higher phone rate, recently invoked the ban against admitting the cost figures as evidence.

The company contends that increased replacement figures represent the cost of reproducing phone company facilities at today's inflated prices. It estimated the replacement value at \$350,226,000 more than the original investment figure.

A court battle loomed as a possibility if the commission supports Eddy's ruling.

Telephone company officials have asked that the increased value be used as a basis for claiming a fair return on the investment.

Justice Black Tells College Group Free Speech Needed in U.S.

CHICAGO. — Supreme Court Justice Hugo L. Black said Thursday night that "free speech and free press are indispensable to the existence of the American form of government."

Justice Black spoke at the annual founders and friends dinner of Chicago's Roosevelt College.

The constitutional guarantees of freedom of speech, press and assembly, Justice Black said, are "of fundamental importance to a government like ours, for without a free exchange of ideas there could be little substance to political democracy."

"Without free discussions, few could vote with wisdom since few would know what should be done by government to make it respond to the needs of the people."

Justice Black praised Roosevelt College as containing what he termed "a vital democracy." He cited the college's practice of admitting students of all creeds, races and colors.

"A free nation," he said, "sorely needs institutions such as yours, dedicated to the daily practice of the lofty ideal that all men are created equal."

Marshall said his trip was made "to see the 8th Army." He denied that it had anything to do with moves looking to a truce in Korea.

Cancer Deaths Rise

Deaths from cancer increased in May over last year, the Health Department announced Friday, adding that during the past 30 years, the rate of cancer has almost doubled.

There were 1,334 deaths from cancer in May giving a cancer death rate of 196.7 per 100,000 of population. The three year average of cancer deaths for May was 1,269 with a cancer death rate of 190.

During the last 30 years the Health Department pointed out, the death rate from cancer had almost doubled. In 1920, it was 93.5 and in 1950 it 195.4 per 100,000.

UE

(Continued from Page 3)
something he might say or do in the future, the liberty of ALL the people is in danger."

The labor paper expressed confidence that the verdict could be reversed, declaring that "the Supreme Court of the U. S. has made evil decisions before, and has reversed itself, just as bad laws have been passed and repealed."

It asserted: "The people of this country, whose rights as free citizens have been undermined by the Supreme Court, must insist upon the reversal of this decision and the repeal of such laws as the Smith Act and the McCarran Act. The people of Germany—the people of the whole world—are suffering to this day because the German people allowed such laws and such court decisions to stand. We Americans cannot be guilty of such a failure."

Peace Festival Saturday, June 16

Garment workers, the victims of the government's war mobilization drive which has forced the layoffs of hundreds of thousands in the garment industry, scheduled a peace festival Saturday, June 16.

Sponsored by the Garment Labor Peace Committee, the festival will feature folk singers. A description of efforts to achieve world peace will be given by Rev. Kenneth McGowan, a delegate to the World Peace Congress.

The festival will be held at the Yugoslav-American Home, 405 W. 41 St. Among the folk singers will be Laura Duncan, Ernie Lieberman, Betty Sanders, Osborne Smith and Les Pine.

what's on SATURDAY

Manhattan

FIRST PERFORMANCE of "The Only Victory," a new peace cantata, Text Yuri Suhl, Music Maurice Rauch. Sat., June 9, 8:30 p.m. Needletrades High School, 225 W. 24th. Jewish Peoples Chorus, Maurice Rauch, conductor. Also "Roshinkes Mit Mandlen," and other songs. Tickets: Jewish Music Alliance, 1 Union Sq. AL 5-5894.

JOIN US at our dance for Peace. Have lots of fun; also, entertainment, food. 11 West 18th St. 8:30 p.m. Cont. 50c, couples 75c.

SATURDAY NITE FILM CLUB presents a mad French comedy in the best Marx Bros. manner, "Voyage Surprise." 111 W. 88 St., Three showings beginning 8:30 p.m. Admission to members \$1. Social all evening.

MERCHANT SEAMEN, trade union workers, too, come to Harlem CRC. Jim Malloy's there to welcome you. Tonight at 9. 53 West 125 St. Subs. 50c.

SQUARE DANCING at LeMac Studios, 146th St. corner of Broadway. Tonight at 9. Instruction and refreshments. Subs. 95c.

FILM SHOW, 8:30 p.m. Fri., Sat., Sun., June 8-9-10. Charles Chaplin, "Tillie's Punctured Romance." Richard Leacock, "Desert Nomads." Important African Documentary. Dancing, refreshments. Photo League, 23 E. 10th St. Subs. \$1.

THREE ALP CLUBS of the East Side are having another "Extravaganza Dance," at the spacious ballroom of 82 Second Ave. Starts 8:30 p.m. tonight and will last until the wee hours. Entertainment, People's Artists, comedian. Refreshments. Cont. \$1.

ATTENDEZ! Gala Fete Des Artistes! An evening of fun with your favorite artist. See: Gwathmey, Sternberg, Reisman, White, Gottlieb and others. Sketch a famous personality. Entertainment: Lucy Brown, pianist; Fay Gold and the Gold Square Dancers. Refreshments, dancing, all for \$1 cont. Tonight at 9 p.m. on 9th St., The Dome, 430 Sixth Ave. Auspices: Art Division, N. Y. Council of The Arts, Sciences & Professions, 47 West 44 St.

Bronx
HAS THE HEAT been bothering you? Then come down and dance to real breezy music and enjoy or cool refreshments at Club Unity, 1029 East 163 St., Room 5. Donation 50c.

SUNDAY

Manhattan

FILM FORUM, "Ten Days That Shook the World" and the Soviet short, "Life at the Zoo." Sunday at 8 p.m. Jefferson School, 577 Sixth Ave. Refreshments. Subs. \$1.

Coming

THE ORATOR Conducting Class of the Metropolitan School of Music, will be represented in its last concert of the season, Sunday, June 17th, at 3:30 p.m. 124 W. 124 St.

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34th Street and 8th Ave.
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Boxes (15 seats) available
AMERICAN WOMEN FOR PEACE
1186 Broadway, N. Y. • Room 339 • MU 3-1524

FILM FORUM
"TEN DAYS THAT SHOOK THE WORLD"
"LIFE AT THE ZOO" (Soviet Short)
SUNDAY, JUNE 10 at 8 P.M. • Refreshments • Sub. \$1.00
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Only \$27,000 Needed In The Worker Drive

Philip Bart, general manager of The Worker, was released from jail pending appeal of conviction on charges of contempt of the House Un-American Committee. Upon release on \$2,000 bail, Bart stressed the need of fulfilling the \$200,000 fund drive which still is about \$27,000 short of completion.

He pointed out that the importance of the Marxist newspaper in the United States grows daily. Its role in the fight for peace is without equal, as is its defense of Constitutional rights. The need to complete the fund drive is imperative, Bart emphasized, in these days of growing fascism.

AUSTRALIA VETS OF KOREA DEMAND RETURN OF BUDDIES

SYDNEY, Australia, June 9.—Australian veterans of the war on Korea said last night that unless immediately relieved the dominion battalion with the Ridgway forces would become a "battle fatigued unit of neurotic men."

The veterans were members of a rotation group which arrived by plane last night. They refused to permit publication of their names for fear of victimization.

The returned soldiers said that many of the Australians have been at the front in Korea for eight months with only five days leave in Japan.

Wounded discharged from the hospital are immediately posted on reserve and not given time to recuperate, the said. "Some who were wounded several times were back at the front shortly after their discharge from the hospital."



Rudy Skrek a true American...

- Fell on a Normandy Beach, D-Day, June 6, 1944
- Member, Section Executive Committee, Second A.D., Queens Communist Party
- Business Agent, Chemical, Drug and Cosmetic Workers Union

The blood of Rudy and his comrades who fell in the battle against fascism wrote the first signature on the ballot for peace.

Rudy and his comrades were proud to be part of the people's struggle for peace and freedom — they paved a path the people will travel to victory — for a peaceful coexistence with the Soviet Union; for an end to the Korean War; for peace, friendship and trade with China.

Anna and Jack
A. S.
Bea
D.
Doris and Wayne
H. A. S.
Hannah Sern
Hannah and Abe
Harold and Sylvia
Joe C.
Lil

M.
Milt Ost
Mike S.
Mildred
Pearl
Phil
Rudolph Skrek Club, CP
(Ridgewood, Queens)
Sam E.
Sam, Edna and
Danny Coleman

Trenton

(Continued from Page 2)
his short reply for the state, pleaded that the state "is not obliged to corroborate every element of the confessions," and that there were "factual questions which ought to be considered by a jury."

Attorney Arthur Garfield Hays, in rebutting Volpe's contention, declared heatedly, in defense of defendants McKenzie, Thorpe and Wilson: "Evidence as to three of these defendants is so slight that I should be shocked if there was not a directed acquittal."

Judge Smalley flushed at this point and snapped at Hays, "What was that?"

Hays repeated his statement, and, when the judge ruled later against the defendants, he intimated that he took exception to the word "shock."

The summation by attorneys to the jury will begin Monday morning.

Vogeler

(Continued from Page 2)
his "story." His prepared speech was designed to repudiate the confession.

The naval officer and pseudo-businessman did not, however, explain why he repeated his confession in open court during the trial. "You are all familiar with the trial, so I won't go into details," he said.

Shopper's Guide

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EYES EXAMINED — EYE EXERCISES

Delany

(Continued from Page 3)
pledging a non-segregated AVC chapter in the huge project development.

Brewer, a real estate man, attacked the myths about Negroes depreciating property upon moving into a neighborhood. It is really the big landlord combines that kill the values in order to make bigger profits, Brewer charged.

Mrs. Esther Smith of Stuyvesant Town in New York City brought greeting and support from the Town and Village Committee to End Discrimination in Stuyvesant Town. Also present was Mrs. Raphael Hendrix, the mother of the first Negro family to live in the New York project.

Mrs. Murdie Cannon, who with her husband Leroy are the only Negroes in Levittown as the result of renting from a private owner, spoke.

The program of action included demands on the Federal Housing Administration to force Levitt to cease discriminating against Negroes and rent and sell them accommodations.

A number of delegations to local legislators, the FHA and other agencies were planned.

Local churches in Nassau County will be asked to devote a special sermon on discrimination. The conference also went on record to continue the fight against the threatened eviction of two families that invited Negro children to play with theirs.

A campaign of public information will bring the issues to the Levittown residents as well as to all Nassau County. A continuation committee was set up to carry out these decisions.

TIRE SHOPS CLOSE

AKRON (FP).—Two major tire manufacturing companies announced shutdowns and mass layoffs because of the rubber shortage.

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(Air-Conditioned)
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Spector

(Continued from Page 3)
progressive non-citizens in Federal prisons.

The internment paragraphs of the McCarran Act are listed as "Section 156 C- Title 8, U. S. Code."

This is the second time that the McCarran Law has been invoked in such cases, reports Carol King, general counsel for the American Committee for the Protection of the Foreign Born. The first such indictment was against a Martin Karasek of Chicago, who was ordered deported to Austria in 1935. The Government later changed the deportation order to "Czechoslovakia." Neither Austria nor Czechoslovakia would accept him. He has since been indicted for remaining in the United States.

Ask Canada Gov't For Wage Hike

OTTAWA.—Canada's 130,000 Federal civil servants Friday asked for an annual cost-of-living bonus of \$181.99 because of the increase in living costs since Dec. 1, 1950.

The demand was contained in a letter sent to Prime Minister Louis St. Laurent by the Civil Service Federation of Canada, which represents more than 55,000 Federal workers.

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CITY SLICKER FARM, Jeffersonville, N.Y. Forget the alarm clock!—go rustic. Barn dances. Swim, sports, food galore. Artistic rooms. Children ¼ rate to 12. Booklet. Tel. Callicoon 321 J 2.

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EAST HILL FARM, Youngsville, N. Y. Ideal vacation in the Catskills. Modern facilities, swim, sports, television, bon fires, informal dancing, excellent food, \$35 weekly. Families special rates. Call or write, city NI 6-1365, country Jeffersonville 74 W. Booklet.

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Louisiana Murders Negro as High Court Spurns Plea by CRC

OPELOUSAS, La.—Edward Honeycutt, 27-year-old Negro sharecropper, was legally murdered shortly after noon Friday, the 30th Negro either hanged or electrocuted in this state since 1907 on the frameup charge of assaulting a white woman. He became the ninth victim within four months of southern lynch "justice."

The execution, by means of a portable electric chair was carried out only 15 minutes after Associate Supreme Court Justice Felix Frankfurter turned down a plea in Washington for a stay of execution by CRC attorney Ralph Powe.

Earlier Friday morning, both the Louisiana State Supreme Court Justice Borah, who a month ago turned down a plea for Willie McGee, refused to grant a writ of habeas corpus which automatically would have stayed the execution.

The attorneys arguing the case in Louisiana were Alvin T. Jones, Negro lawyer of New Orleans, and CRC attorneys Louis Fleischer Albert Socolov, both of New York.

The CRC entered the case only two weeks ago when it learned that the Louisiana branch of the National Association for the Advancement of the Colored People refused to carry the case further. Honeycutt's conviction never has been appealed to the Federal courts.

Upon learning of the legal murder, William Patterson, executive secretary of CRC, declared in New York that "American racism has murdered another innocent man solely because he was a Negro. The progressive American people, Negro and white, will avenge this young Negro sharecropper's legal lynching."

"The CRC and the Negro people could not and did not stand passively by when we heard at the last minute that no appeal of his conviction was planned in the Federal courts," the CRC leader said.

"Honeycutt lost his life. But he knew before he was strapped into the electric chair, that CRC lawyers and decent human beings throughout the country did everything possible under unsurmountable pressure of time to save his life."

Patterson said that "the Negro people and their white allies must demand that in the future no case be dropped suddenly by any civil rights organization as was done in the case of Honeycutt."

"No case can be considered as lost so long as any appeal is open, both to the court and to the people."

Honeycutt was tried on the frameup charge of "raping" Mrs. George Byrd on Dec. 1, 1948.

Honeycutt's first conviction was reversed by the Louisiana Supreme Court and sent back for retrial on the basis that the state had failed to rebut the defendant's contention that his "confession" was beaten out of him by police. The "confession" was not introduced at the second trial. He was found "guilty" by an all-white jury, after 24 minutes of "deliberation," solely on the word of the white woman.

Defense to Open In Pittsburgh Trial

By Art Shields

PITTSBURGH. — Andy Onda and James Dolsen, Communist peace advocates, open their defense against the frameup "sedition" trial charges next Wednesday.

Onda, the Communist Party's chief organizer among steel workers, is acting as his own lawyer. Dolsen, The Worker's veteran Pittsburgh correspondent, is represented by John T. McTernan of Los Angeles; Basil Pollitt of New York, and Hymen Schlesinger of Pittsburgh.

The issue still remains peace. Judge Michael A. Musmanno, the chief witness against the Communists, testified that he had them arrested last August because they demanded an end to the war in Korea.

Prosecutor Loran Lewis rested his case last week. His last witness was the warmonger, Musmanno, whom he recalled to the stand for two hours. Musmanno, who got part of his legal education at Mussolini's law school at the University of Rome in 1924 and 1925, opened the case against the Communists last January. He remained on the witness stand for two and a half months, breaking all American duration records.

TRIAL BEGAN JAN. 27

The trial began January 27. Since then Steve Nelson, one of the defendants, was severed from the case. He was terribly injured in an automobile accident in

Philadelphia May 11 while on a fund-raising trip. His right leg badly fractured, his right kneecap smashed, three ribs and a shoulder blade were broken and he received serious injuries to some of the motor nerves on his left side. He faces further operations.

Judge Henry X. O'Brien and several jurors have been sick from time to time during the trial, causing many delays. And William Wettach, 62-year-old court stenographer, died suddenly at home one morning from a heart attack after several exhausting court sessions. He had been trying to keep up with Musmanno's hysterical diatribes against the Communist Party, which were delivered at machine gun speed.

Other stenographers have been unable to decipher Mr. Wettach's shorthand symbols. Three half days of Musmanno's ravings and three half days of court rulings thus remain untranscribed on the court record.

The prosecutor has presented only two kinds of evidence about Onda and Dolsen:

1. That they opposed President Truman's reckless, imperialist intervention in Korea;
2. That they sold or distributed peace literature and Marxist classics. The Marxist works include the Communist Manifesto, written in 1848, and Lenin's famous study of Imperialism, The Last Stage of Capitalism (1916).

SEA COOKS HIT JAILING OF PHILIPPINE UNIONIST

SAN FRANCISCO, June 7.—A delegation of members of the Marine Cooks and Stewards Union called upon the Philippine Consul here to protest the arrest and imprisonment of Amado Hernandez, president of the Philippine Congress of Labor Organizations.

The delegation requested the Consul to inform the government that MCS members had voted in convention that Hernandez be

freed. MCS charges that the imprisonment of Hernandez since January with no charges filed against him is "an attempt to destroy bona fide trade unions of workers in the Philippines."

The Consul promised to so inform his government.

"American seamen are aware of the great work Amado Hernandez has done for his people and for a strong labor movement," a statement to the Consul declared. "And now we hear that this man may not even be granted a trial, that he has no charges against him and that he may be executed. This is premeditated murder and we condemn it."

Slavs Here to Hold Picnic June 17

New York Slavs will hold their annual American Slav Day Picnic on June 17 as a mass sendoff to delegates to the Chicago Peace Assembly and Exposition. The picnic will take place at National Hall and Park, 65-13 38th Ave., Woodside, L. I., from noon to 8 p.m. The program will include Slav music and dances. Admission is 75 cents.

Ten Slavic American men and women of New York and vicinity have been elected to attend the Peace Assembly June 29-July 1. Others will attend as visitors and observers.

SAVOLD, LOUIS EACH SEE K.O. WIN HERE WEDNESDAY

Lee Savold, the reformed bartender, believes he has grown "old" more gracefully than Joe Louis and so he is confident of knocking out Joe in their heavyweight contenders' brawl at New York Wednesday night.

Savold, who claims to be only 35, said he will out-speed 37-year-old Joe by a wide margin in their scheduled 15-rounder at the Polo Grounds.

"Louis has slowed up surprisingly," said the stylist who studied advanced leather-tossing under Mike and Tom Gibbons. "Because of my advantage in speed, I'll be able to slip his left jab and then knock him out with my left hook."

Savold made his kayo forecast at training quarters as he was preparing to drive into New York for the routine pre-fight physical examination late today.

"I saw Louis get beaten by Ezzard Charles in their title fight last September," he continued. "I believe he had five bouts since then. Well, I saw him on television in his last one with Omelio Agramonte at Detroit; and he was even slower than in the Charles fight."

Lee announced his own weight as 193 pounds, three more than he expects to scale Wednesday. That's a big drop from the 252 to which he once blew up during the bartending and bouncing days of his early career in St. Paul, Minn., San Francisco and other cities.

"I used to be a chronic beer drinker," he admitted. "And there were times when I shifted from beer to whiskey. My drinking gave me an artificial appetite. My excess weight interfered with my progress during most of my career."

But in September, 1947, Savold launched a one-man reform wave that abolished his drinking, smoking and excess eating. Accordingly, he was in shape in March, 1948, when he returned to the ring as a substitute for Joe Baksi at Madison Square Garden and knocked out Gino Buonvino of Italy in 54 seconds of the first round. That's a main-event record for the Garden.

He not only eats sparingly of the proper foods, but once each day he takes, to revitalize his energy, a cocktail which includes Brewer's Yeast, blackstrap molasses, skim-

ed milk powder, a few drops of honey, and plenty of milk.

At 193 pounds, Lee appeared trim and buoyant. His stomach was flat and firm. His foot and hand movements were much faster than those of Louis over at Pompton Lakes, N. J. and his punches, particularly his left hooks, were sharp and solid.

Savold has had but one bout in two and one-half years. In that scrap he won British recognition as world heavyweight champion by knocking out Bruce Woodcock at London on June 6, 1950.

AT POMPTON LAKES, N. J., meanwhile, Louis was winding up training. The one time greatest of them all expressed confidence that he still had his punch and could handle the likes of Savold. He aimed to knock out Lee, he said, go to Germany to fight Hein Ten-Hoff in Berlin, and be ready for another crack at Ezzard Charles this fall.

WEEKEND BIG LEAGUE SCHEDULE

SATURDAY

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Pittsburgh at Brooklyn (1:30)
Chicago at New York (1:30)
Cincinnati at Philadelphia
St. Louis at Boston (night)

AMERICAN LEAGUE

New York at Chicago
Washington at St. Louis
Philadelphia at Detroit
Boston at Cleveland

SUNDAY

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Pittsburgh at Brooklyn (2)
Chicago at New York (2)
Cincinnati at Philadelphia (2)
St. Louis at Boston

AMERICAN LEAGUE

New York at Chicago (2)
Washington at St. Louis (2)
Philadelphia at Detroit (2)
Boston at Cleveland (2)

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